

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST

APRIL 4, 1942

The



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

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APRIL 4, 1942

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

*The Wright soap for
the family ration!*



WRIGHT'S *Coal Tar Soap*
Unsurpassed for Purity · Quality and Merit for over 75 years

WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY LTD., SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1

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**SOUND
LINE**

Euthymol

TOOTH PASTE

**NO REDUCTION
IN PRICE
NO REDUCTION
IN PROFIT
NO SMALL SIZES
ALWAYS ON THE P.A.T.A**

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L O N D O N W.I.,**

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'ELASTO' Advertising is Nation-wide and Consistent. An ever-increasing demand for this product is being created at your very door; a slight effort on your part will bring this new and profitable business to your counter. An 'Elasto' showcard displayed in your window will bring most gratifying results. You can recommend 'Elasto' with confidence for: Varicose Veins, Bad Leg, Piles, Hardened Arteries, Heart Troubles, Rheumatism, Bad Circulation, etc. A tablet Remedy, easy to handle and reliable.



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The Solution to the RAZOR BLADE SHORTAGE

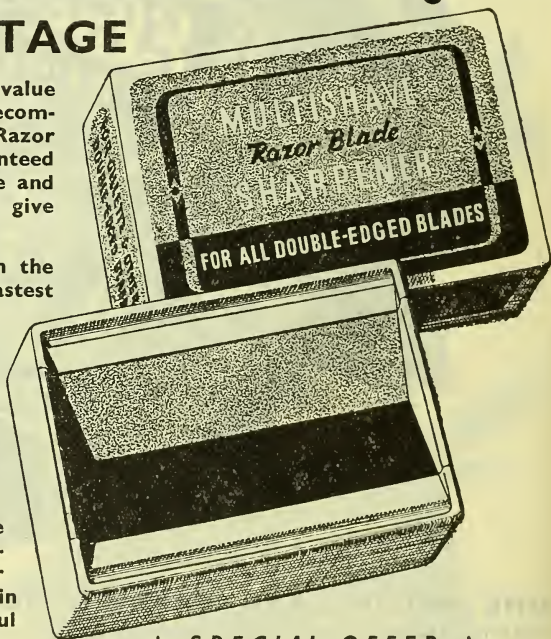
Progressive Chemists who value their customers' confidence recommend the Multishave Safety Razor Blade Sharpener — the guaranteed sharpener that makes Gillette and other double-edged blades give many extra smooth shaves.

The sharpening agent used in the Multishave is the finest, fastest cutting abrasive known.

The bluntest blade, even if it has been stropped or rubbed on a tumbler or other glass article until it is beyond hope, can be given a new edge in ten seconds with the Multishave.

There are no glass parts to the Multishave—no fear of breakage or accidents. It is ideal for travellers, particularly men in the Forces, and is a thoughtful gift.

Your customers must shave. If you are short of blades, sell Multishaves. You make fourpence-halfpenny profit on each Multishave outfit. Retail price 1s. 6d., including purchase tax. Trade price 10s. per dozen, plus tax. Packed three dozen to a carton, complete with smart showcard.



★ SPECIAL OFFER ★

To create a large sale immediately for Multishaves in your district, to your advantage, in consideration of your order for 12 cartons each 3 doz. Multishave Safety Razor Blade Sharpeners

YOU GET FREE OF CHARGE

13 weekly advertisements in your local evening or weekly newspaper, mentioning your name only as Multishave stockists.

This advertising sells many Multishaves for you.

ORDER MULTISHAVE OUTFITS FROM YOUR WHOLESALER

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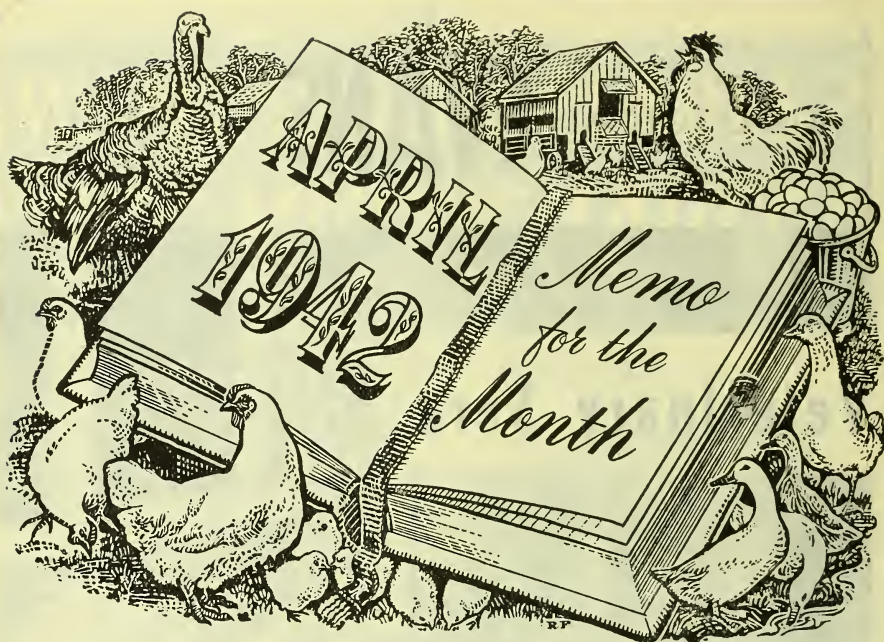
MULTISHAVE Limited, Fortress Grove, LONDON, N.W.5

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BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Veterinary Sera





THIS LINE MEETS A VITAL NEED AMONG POULTRY-KEEPERS

Maximum egg production is the aim of everybody who keeps poultry to-day. StockSense Concentrate is the poultry conditioner which ensures a *consistent* increase in egg yields. It does not 'force,' but aids the egg-formative processes in a wholly natural way. This preparation has gained the enthusiastic recommendation of

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STOCKSENSE CONCENTRATE POULTRY CONDITIONER

In cellophane packets 7½d and 1/6 each.
In tins 4/- each.

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ESTABLISHED 1878

FOR

LABELS CARTONS ENVELOPES

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION
of
MEDICAL PRINTING

Write to

ALF. HARRISON & SONS, LTD.

THE CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

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LEEDS, 4**

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THE NEW DETOXICATED SULPHANILAMIDE

'ALBUCID'

TRADE MARK BRAND

SULPHACETAMIDE

GREAT interest is being displayed in 'Albucid'—first marketed in tubes of 20 tablets—for the peroral treatment of genito-urinary diseases.

Latterly, however, the soluble form has come into prominence for mustard gas lesions of the eye (Ministry of Health Mem: *Lancet*,

10.5.41. p. 613) and general inflammatory processes of the mucous membranes of the eye (2.5% sol. and 'Albucid' Ointment 2.5%). The former may be prepared from 5 cc. ampoules of 30% solution (boxes of 5 ampoules).

Adequate supplies of **BRITISH MADE 'Albucid'** are available.

NOT SUBJECT TO PURCHASE TAX

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British Schering Research Laboratories Ltd., Alderley Edge, Cheshire

British Schering Manufacturing Laboratories, Ltd., Pendleton, Lancs.

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A NOTE TO OVERSEAS BUYERS

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

WE ARE MAKING A REQUEST

to your customers

IN our current national advertising campaign to users of 'Serocalcin,' we are explaining the reason for a possible shortage of supplies. We are pointing out that the number of people on war work who are being given the 'Serocalcin' treatment this winter, runs to thousands. Schools, hospitals and export trade are also demanding extra supplies of 'Serocalcin.'

On top of this increased demand, production is restricted by the acute shortage of packaging material. As you

know, 'Serocalcin' is hygroscopic and must be hermetically sealed. It is more difficult to get new packs of this type.

Some of your customers have already responded to our request to return empty phials, caps and cartons. Could you kindly encourage more of them to do so? Thus, although the problem of supplies will not be entirely solved, it will be eased to our mutual benefit. We will gladly pay postage on all packs you can return to us.

SEROCALCIN PREVENTS COLDS

PHARMACY
for the Pharmacist

Just a few of the many links in
the Ucal Chain of Products
for the Pharmacist only

None
of these
goods
can be
obtained
at stores,
grocers,
co-ops.,
in spite
of the
Pharmacy
and
Medicines
Act

Ucal
for the Pharmacist

The strength of the
chain depends on your support

UNITED CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED · CHELTENHAM & LONDON

WANTED

Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps

In order to conserve supplies for Home and Export purposes, we ask the help of the trade in securing the return of empty Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps.

From this date we will pay 1/- per dozen, plus postage, for all genuine Mercolized Wax jars received complete with caps. We are not proposing ourselves to make any payment to the public, but chemists are of course at liberty to do so if they wish.

We shall be very grateful for *your* help in this matter.

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
HELLIDON HOUSE, HELLIDON, Nr. DAVENTRY
NORTHANTS

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THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC
DENTURE FIXATIVE



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HIGH GRADE LONG OVERALL COATS

Super Quality, specially shrunk
White, 15/9, 17/9, 21/-
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Coats: 3 coupons

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Super White Drill, 9/11, 11/9

Jackets: 2 Coupons

Send P.C. to Department G.
for illustrated list showing
styles. Prices subject to alter-
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we will gladly quote you. Cash
with order, or usual trade
references. Satisfaction guaran-
teed.

GARDINER & CO. (THE SCOTCH HOUSE) LTD.
1, 3 & 5 COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.1

Phone: B18 6751 (3 lines)

Opposite the New Aldgate East Station

CO-OPERATION

Normal business has gone for a time, but abnormal conditions call even more strongly for friendly co-operation.

Pursuing this policy, our supplies are being distributed fairly both to Retail and Wholesale customers.

If you have not yet received your share for the 12 months ending the 31st May, we shall be glad to hear from you or to welcome you personally at our offices.

Small "reminder" announcements in the National Press are bringing many enquiries for goods from

the public, but it is our policy to refer these to the nearest retailers.

Grassmith

KINGS BOURNE HOUSE
229-231 HIGH HOLBORN
W.C.1

*For the best
in*

**MODERN
PHARMACY**

THORNTON & ROSS LIMITED
Manufacturing Chemists
LINTHWAITE · HUDDERSFIELD

CURIOSITIES OF ANCIENT PHARMACY

No. 9. *Might is Right!*

"Eldest of worts;
Thou hast might for three,
And against thirty,
For venom availst,
For flying things,
Mighty against loathed ones
That through the land rove."

*This verse from the Lacnunga, a Xth century work
on drugs, extols the virtues of the herb Achillea!*

TR 99

THE

"MATER"

CLINICAL REGD.
The position of the Mercury column is at once
perfectly plain. Red markings above 60.4

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THE BEST

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TUBE SALVAGE

Urgent appeal to retailers

A CAMPAIGN for the salvage of used metal collapsible tubes is now being launched. Its success is vital to the continued supply of toothpaste. You are therefore urged to do your utmost to help the scheme.



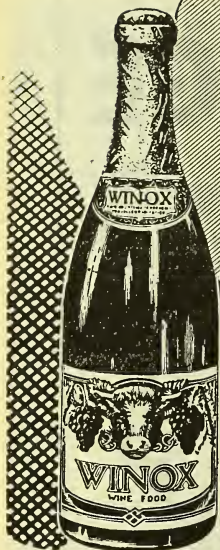
*Every time you sell any tube
product please ask the customer
to return the old tube*

Showcards and window bills have already been sent you, special collecting boxes will reach you shortly. But don't wait until your box arrives. Start *now* with any suitable container you have on hand. The need is extremely urgent!

A big national and local advertising campaign will commence early in April and the first collection will be made from retailers during that month.

ALL PROCEEDS WILL GO TO THE RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN FUND

Issued by
THE DENTIFRICE MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN
(London Manufacturers Section, London Chamber of Commerce,
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There's only a limited supply and it's the digestions weakened by illness that need it most. Beef and malt pre-digested by enzymic process provide an immediate pick-me-up in illness. Give your not-so-fit customers the benefit.

Sole Distributors to the Pharmaceutical Trade

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A message to — The Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries on — MEDICINES in GELATIN CAPSULES

War conditions require us to make certain readjustments in our activities. It is almost impossible to undertake much, if anything, in the way of new business. The high quality of our capsules is being maintained. Our research in England, Canada and U.S.A. continues to a degree which, when the war ceases, ensures that encapsulated medications of a higher standard than even now will be offered and available to appropriate British and Empire manufacturers.

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SANTRON

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MINIMUM
RETAIL PRICE

1/6 (INCLUDING
PURCHASE TAX)

EACH PACKED IN A
SEPARATE CARTON
WITH INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE.

ATTRACTIVE WHOLE-
SALE TERMS ON
APPLICATION TO THE
MANUFACTURERS.

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LAST FOR HUNDREDS OF SHAVES.
THESE HONES ARE MADE IN GLASS
OF UNIQUE PROPERTIES WITH A
SPECIALLY PREPARED SURFACE AND
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ESTABLISHED 1828

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OLEO RESINS • MEDICINAL RESINS



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Manufacturers of
Pharmaceutical Specialities
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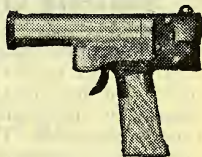
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IN DESTROYING
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Gives instantaneous unconsciousness — Safe, simple, clean, economical — and suitable for any sized animal. Recommended and used by the R.S.P.C.A.



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 Brand
for special cases

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It is quite simple; ask your customer to obtain from his doctor a letter or certificate stating that the patient requires a certain number of large sized bottles of Famel Syrup during a specified period. You or he should then forward this authorisation to us and we will send the necessary supplies to you, to be sold to the customer in the usual way.

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This method has the following advantages. First, it ensures that those who need Famel most will get proper supplies. Secondly, it provides a check on selfish people who might absorb an unfair proportion of the limited supplies available. Thirdly, it enables you to offer a real service to genuine sufferers, and fourthly, it ensures that the demand flows through the proper channels — i.e., the Chemist.

We invite you to bring this special scheme to the notice of those customers, who in your opinion, are most in need of it. If there is any detail of the arrangements which is not quite clear, will you please write to us.



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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED—CLEAN
 AND ODOURLESS—IN BOTTLES



Do not hesitate to take
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Write for terms and prices to
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TOWN TALK
 —because 15,000,000 women read
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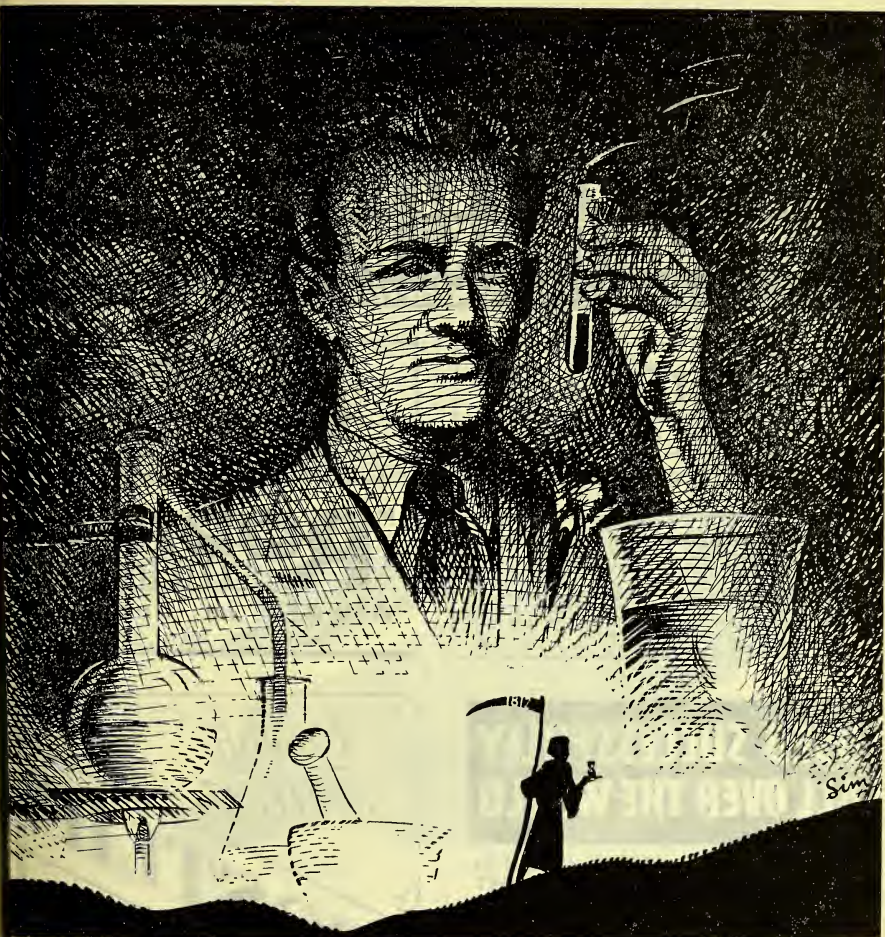
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ORDER IMMEDIATELY FOR SUMMER DELIVERY

3 doz. at 14/- nett per doz. carriage paid and complete with literature and showcard.

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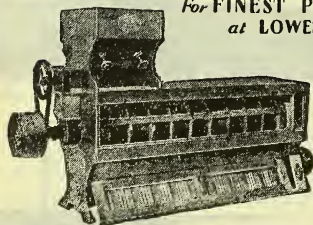
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at LOWEST COST



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in a water soluble base

treatment for burns and scalds, where tannic acid is contra-indicated. Produces a light flexible coagulum. Combats sepsis and prevents re-infection. Ready for immediate application, direct from the tube to the injured surface.

Should be included in every wartime first aid outfit.

Collapsible tubes of 2 sizes to retail at 10d. and 2/6½

(Inclusive of Purchase Tax)



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**Satisfaction to the Asthmatic
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For RETAILER — WHOLESALE — MANUFACTURER

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pepper Order Amended.—The Minister of Food has made an Order amending the Pepper (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. The amendment extends for six months the period during which certain quantities of pepper may be sold. For particulars see Trade Report, p. 398.

Distribution of Beeswax.—An Association of Merchant-Distributors of Beeswax is being formed to handle the distribution to all users of such supplies as may be required from time to time by the Ministry of Food, which is now constituted the sole importer. The term "merchant-distributor" is defined as a person or firm who has in the ordinary course of business (a) purchased beeswax from overseas sources or from importers or brokers and (b) distributed beeswax, either as imported or after re-melting, directly or indirectly to consumers. Any person or firm who carried out these functions at any time during the period January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1941, is eligible for membership of the Association. Intending members should apply not later than April 15 to Mr. S. J. E. Pines, c/o Paines & Reid, brokers, 41

Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. Applications should be accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorised person, showing the tonnage sold during the datum period.

Imported Fruit Juices.—The Minister of Food has issued a general licence under the Fruit (Canning, Bottling and Freezing) (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1942, authorising until further notice manufacturers to engage in the bottling of imported citrus fruit juices. Allocations of imported citrus fruit juices are made on the basis of pre-war usage by a joint body representing manufacturers, merchants and importers, working in association with the Ministry of Food.

Double Summer Time and Black-out.—Double summer time will be introduced on the night of April 4-5, but the reduction of the black-out period will not take effect until May 3. From that date until August 8 the black-out period is reduced to one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise in Scotland and in the counties of Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland. In the rest of England and Wales the period is from three-quarters of an hour after

sunset to three-quarters of an hour before sunrise.

Herb Collector's Bulletin.—The Director of Medical Supplies, Ministry of Supply, has issued Herb Collector's Bulletin No. 1, the object of which is to give information to such collectors on identifying, collecting, drying and dispatch of medicinal herbs collected in Britain. The first bulletin also gives general details of plans for the 1942 season.

Return of Bristle Stocks.—Holders of stocks of hog bristles, brush-making fibres, horsehair, whether raw, drawn or curled, and cow and other animal hairs, are requested to supply particulars of their holdings to the Ministry of Supply. Any merchants or users of these materials who held stocks on March 14 and have not received an inquiry form from the Ministry of Supply, should apply at once to the Raw Materials Department, Warwick.

Purchase Tax.—A Supplement to Notice No. 78 issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise will shortly be issued to all registered traders. The Supplement summarises the decisions published by the Commissioners from the time of issue of Notice No. 78 (September, 1941) and Notice No. 78A (October, 1941) up to March 7, 1942, regarding the liability to purchase tax of various classes of goods which have been the subject of general inquiry.

New Honey Prices.—The Minister of Food has made an Order, which came into force on March 29, replacing the existing Honey (Maximum Prices) Order. The provisions of the new Order are substantially the same as previously, but maximum prices are now prescribed for honey sold in the comb and for imported honey sold under a licence. Honey from Eire is placed in the same category as home-produced honey. The price of $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. containers of home-produced honey is reduced from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d. for ordinary honey, and from 2s. to 1s. 10d. for heather honey. The revised maximum retail prices are as follows (for first-hand and wholesale prices: see Trade Report, p. 398):—

Description of Honey	Per container of		Per container of more than 1 lb. at the rate per lb. net weight of
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
EXTRACTED			
Imported (other than specified brands) ..	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 9
Imported (specified brands) ..	1 1	1 10	1 10
Home-produced (other than heather) ..	1 6	2 9	2 3
Home-produced (heather) ..	1 10	3 6	3 0
IN THE COMB			
	Per ounce net weight		
Home-produced other than heather ..		2d.	
Home-produced heather ..		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	



SHORT-WAVE CLINIC FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.—“Cold-cure apparatus” in use at a short-wave therapy clinic opened experimentally at the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Irish Drug Association.—Mr. F. Meagher (president) was in the chair at meeting of the committee of the Irish Drug Association held in Dublin on March 2. Mr. N. A. McKane, Ballina, representing the Mayo Pharmaceutical Association, was also present. The advisability of closing during lunch hour in the Greater Dublin area, in order to meet the requirements of gas rationing, was discussed. Half-closing, and hours of opening and closing by chemists in the area, were considered but it was decided that the best interests of employers, employees, and the public would be served by carrying on as previously. Recent amendments to the War Standstill Order introduced by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in consequence of a continued rise in the cost of living, were referred to by the chairman and discussed at length. The general provisions of the new Order were deferred for further consideration. Members were advised that not all the products advertised by

manufacturers in the 1942 price list might be procurable, owing to export restrictions. Such advertisements, it was pointed out, were inserted to retain the goodwill of chemists.

Eire Golf.—The Irish Chemists' Golfing Society will hold its first outing of the 1942 season at the Hermitage Golf Club, Lucan, Co. Dublin, on April 19, when prizes presented by St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd., will be competed for. There will be a strokes competition in the morning and a bogey competition in the afternoon. A frequent service of buses runs from Aston's Quay to the Hermitage gate. The captain (Mr. Frank Roche) looks forward to a big muster. The annual three-day tournament will be held this year at Baltray Golf Club, Co. Louth, from Sunday May 17, to Tuesday May 19.

Questions to Eire Pharmacists.—The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. P. C. Cahill) has sent out the following letter to members of the Society: "If you had to do your pharmacy course over again, would you make any alterations in the present system of education? Less botany? Less materia medica? Would you reduce the inorganic part of the chemistry course, and make a more detailed study of chemotherapy? Do you think physiology or other new subjects should be included? A person qualified twenty years ago was an authority on all matters relating to pharmacy as then practised. We must ensure that the newly qualified man enjoys the same status in modern practice. We have a special Council committee dealing with the whole matter, and the views, criticisms and suggestions from members would be very welcome."

COMING EVENTS

Thursday, April 9

SOUTH-EAST LONDON BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, New Cross Inn, 323 New Cross Road, London, S.E., at 3 p.m. Mr. J. Hearle (president, Chemists' Friends Association), on "The Chemist's Part in C.F."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.15 p.m. Annual meeting. Mrs. J. K. Irvine, M.B.E. (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), on "War-time Pharmacy Problems."

COMPANY NEWS

UNIVERSAL SPONGE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Manufacturers of and dealers in sponges, loofahs, brushes, etc. Bernard Braham, director. R.O.: St. Stephens House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

VICTORIA CHEMICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, disinfectants, etc. F. H. Pollard, Hilda A. Robertson, Jessie Pott, and Janet H. Webb, directors. Secretary: E. A. Pollard. R.O.: New Mills, nr. Stockport.

LIQUID ROSIN IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Limited by guarantee without share capital. To co-operate with and assist the Ministry of Supply in connexion with the allocation and distribution in the U.K. of liquid resin and other products. First members of management committee: Herbert H. Berlandina, Charles C. Greig (chairman), William Mann, Gilbert Millard, and Tage Stromwall. R.O.: 84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

BRITISH OXYGEN Co., LTD.—Directors have declared a final dividend on ordinary stock of 7 per cent., less tax, making 14 per cent. for the year.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co., LTD.—Final dividends of 20 per cent. on ordinary and A ordinary shares, together with a cash bonus of 10 per cent., making 50 per cent. for the year, have been recommended.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, LTD.—Directors have declared a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 6 per cent., less tax, and a cash bonus of 2½ per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year. Net profits for the year amounted to £196,317, compared with £236,345 in the previous year.

VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP.—At a general meeting of E. Young & Co. (Chemists), Ltd., London, N.W.5, on March 12, it was resolved that the business should be voluntarily wound up. Mr. Parkin S. Booth was appointed liquidator.

TO BE STRUCK OFF REGISTER OF COMPANIES.—The "London Gazette," March 17, gives notice that City Perfumery Co., Ltd.; Dixon Soap Co., Ltd.; and Winchester Chemical Co., Ltd., are among companies to be struck off the Register of Companies at the expiration of three months, unless cause is shown to the contrary.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

At Birkenhead

Generalities about apathy in pharmacy, whatever relevance they may possess, are inapplicable to the Birkenhead and Wirral area, where pharmacists have agreed in principle to a bold scheme of collective dispensing (if I may so call it) for the relief of hard-pressed proprietors and their staffs (p. 354). The proposed central dispensary will be open only on Sundays and early closing days, and then for the sole purpose of dispensing prescriptions. It will no doubt be made clear to the local Insurance Committee that the same quality of service will be given as is rendered under existing arrangements. The details to be settled will, naturally, be numerous, but should present no obstacle to patient and resolute treatment. One detail is the requirements of the Shops Acts. Another is the display of a certificate on the premises. It is unlikely that any part of the business of a chemist and druggist can be legally carried on for gain without the exhibition of a recognised certificate of qualification: it may be suggested, however, that the Privy Council could authorise, for the duration of the war, a special form of certificate to be on view in the proposed premises and any others of the same kind that may be opened. The mention of gain leads to another point: if National Health Insurance dispensing can be separated from other dispensing in the accounts of the company formed to carry out the scheme, an opportunity will be given to estimate the amount of profit, if any, derived from the N.H.I. portion. The profit and loss account would not necessarily be conclusive as to the conditions obtaining in the average pharmacy; but it might form a useful basis for comparison. The suggestion that patients could not be expected to bring prescriptions from distant parts of the borough to a central dispensary in war-time finds me unsympathetic: most of us are becoming accustomed to doing more difficult things than that. The course of the Birkenhead experiment will be watched with great interest.

C.F. Agreements

The secretary of the Chemists' Friends Association has been explaining at Bath (p. 356) the reasons for introducing the new fee chargeable to retailers under the C.F. scheme, now seven years old. "Provided that the fee is fixed at an appropriate sum—and I have seen no criticism on that

point—its introduction is a businesslike step that might have been taken even earlier. Chemists in business are the last people to desire anything in the nature of coddling; and those who are members of the Association will readily admit the force of the wholesalers' contention that all parties to the scheme should be bound in the most formal manner to observe their agreements. A closing of the ranks may be expected under the new arrangement. Whatever direction competition from outside may take in the future, the value of the qualification will, I submit, be the corner-stone of financial security for the retailer. Chemists' goods, of chemists' quality, will need emphasis in display and in every form of advertising. These being duly featured, there should be sufficient scope for the deployment of individual aptitudes in appealing for public support and side-lines need not be multiplied in manner savouring more of speculation than of consistent policy.

N.H.I. Finance

Further light is thrown on the profit—loss—made by panel chemists in the transactions with insurance committees by two facts cited in your last week's issue (pp. 364, 374). In one of these cases, National Health Insurance patient has been receiving injections to a value of £2,000 over a period of five years. (In passing, I may remark that the usage of insurance committees or of panel practitioners varies in different parts of the country: a few days ago a panel patient told me that he pays out of his own pocket for injections. Of the £2,000 mentioned, the fees, it appeared, amounted to a total of £95, an average £19 per annum. An outside observer might at first sight think this a good fee to obtain from one person's contract medicine in the course of twelve months; but when I found that it represented only 5 per cent. in a business with overhead expenses about 25 per cent., he would not doubt change his opinion. And there is the risk in a case of this kind of a patient dying suddenly and leaving a formidable supply of a seldom-wanted medicament on chemists' hands. Turning to the other transaction, a Glasgow correspondent informs you that he has incurred an estimated loss of 2½d. on the dispensing of a recent panel prescription. His bitter comment is justified.

Xrayser

CHEMISTS' WAR-TIME PROBLEMS

Mr. G. A. MALLINSON (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) had an enthusiastic reception when he addressed a crowded meeting in Manchester recently. Mr. H. Steinman (a member of the N.P.U. Executive) was in the chair, and the meeting was open to non-members. Mr. Mallinson's subject was "War-time Problems." He said the question of how pharmacists were to run their businesses now and in the future, with their depleted staffs, was giving them much concern. The call for manpower was urgent, so that it was not possible for chemists to keep the men they would like to retain. In looking for men the Ministry of Labour took as its standard, not the volume of business done in the pharmacy, but the essential service given to the public by pharmacists. The Government had been warned that they were nearing the limit, for a pharmaceutical service must be maintained. Difficult times were ahead, the world was passing through a period of crisis, and pharmacy must share the burden.

Supplies of Goods

Chemists had not suffered to the same extent as many other trades in the matter of supplies. Their chief cuts had been in toilet, photographic, and non-medical goods. One reason pharmacy had not suffered to the same extent as others was the comparative smallness of their turnover. Certain drug products had been subjected to control. Government departments recognised that chemists were entitled to some privileges, and care had been taken to see that a fair allocation of essentials were given to them. As the war continued and extended, things would get more difficult. Mr. Mallinson appealed to chemists as retailer manufacturers of toilet preparations not to abuse the concession that had been granted to them. They should confine the sale of limited goods to sales over their own counter, and must not be tempted to manufacture and sell them to other traders *sub rosa*. He was satisfied that the great majority of chemists were loyal, but a few "quislings" could endanger the concession.

National Health Insurance

The N.P.U. had been negotiating for some months with the Ministry for an increase in the remuneration for N.H.I.

dispensing. They had reached the stage when Government actuaries had been called in by the Ministry, and they were examining figures showing actual increases in overheads.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act

A wide extension of the sale of proprietary medicines through channels other than the drug trade was probable in the future. It had been said that the N.P.U. opposed the Bill because they thought it would be unpopular with chemists. Such a statement was, of course, untrue. Their fight was an endeavour to secure something tangible for the retail chemist.

The C.F. Movement

Mr. Mallinson said he had resigned his position as secretary of the Chemists' Friends Association to become a member of the Council instead. In that capacity he thought his services would be more useful. The C.F. manufacturers were discussing a new agreement, one that would operate for six years. In this they would again tie themselves to sell their products through one channel only. In view of this, chemists were being asked if they were prepared to submit to penalties if they did not carry out their obligations under the C.F. scheme. Actually this was merely an indication of policy at the moment. They had to look forward. After the war there was bound to be an enlargement of the channels through which proprietaries would be sold. What they had to do in the meantime was to build up a substantial C.F. foundation. This depended entirely upon chemists themselves.

Post-war Developments

Mr. Mallinson concluded that in the reconstruction period after the war efforts would be made to establish a State medical service. In this pharmacists might be asked to take up positions as salaried Government officials in State dispensaries. He did not consider this would be best for pharmacy. If State service came let the dispensing service be done through pharmacists in private practice, as was done so efficiently under N.H.I.

After a long discussion, a vote of thanks to Mr. Mallinson was proposed by Mr. W. WILKINSON (chairman of the branch), seconded by Mr. WHITEHEAD, Oldham.

PLYMOUTH DISCUSSES THE REPORT

MR. J. F. MCNEAL (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council) was the speaker at a meeting of the Plymouth Branch on March 11, Mr. Hawkins presiding. The subject was "The Report of the Committee of Inquiry." Mr. McNeal allowed the larger part of the time to questions and discussion. The report, he said, was an endeavour to examine all aspects of pharmacy and have something concrete to lay before the Government. The idea that the Society could not set up a Bill for Parliament with any hope of success was erroneous. The Government always consulted the Council before they brought forward any Bills affecting pharmacy. Recently, he disclosed, the "Daily Telegraph" had been persuaded not to accept advertisements for positions for hospital pharmacists below the scale of the Guild of Public Pharmacists. Limitation of pharmacies after the war, said Mr. McNeal, would mean better service, little opposition, and more than one qualified man to a shop; apprentices would be better trained; assistants would have more opportunity to improve their pharmaceutical education.

Discussion

MR. YEATES suggested a definition for pharmacy: "The supply of medicines."—MR. MCNEAL agreed.

MR. HODGE inquired why the committee in its report had come to the conclusion that a trade union for employee pharmacists must be within pharmacy and not helped by any outside bodies.—The Council felt that the Society must study all pharmacists; outside bodies might bring undue influence to bear on the Society.

MR. HARVEY asked what was happening to the new building.—The Government would neither release any material to complete it nor take over the building.

MR. FERNLEY WALLIS asked if the speaker thought pharmacy was on the way to any status, and whether the control of the Society lay in its Council or its officials.—The present outlook was depressing, but one must exploit any measure and turn it to pharmacy's advantage. The control of the Society was in the hands of the Council.

MR. HARVEY inquired if the Retention Fee was likely to be raised and the reason for suspending the Council election.—There had been a big loss of income, but no increase in fee was likely at the moment. The Government itself was against elections.

MR. FERNLEY WALLIS inquired if it was

a standing order that members of Council did not take part in the discussion at the annual Conference.—It was not a standing order, but a custom.

MR. MCNEAL informed MR. DOWNING that pharmacists were hoping to be represented on the post-war Medical Service Committee.

MR. L. HELLENS suggested it would be better to limit pharmacists rather than pharmacies.—The high standard of examination limited entry, and reservation of students until they qualified eliminated the chance of any sudden rush after the war.

MR. YEATES thought that pharmacy was divided into too many sections. All had one thing in common, pharmacy, and the Society should look after them all. If it could not, the time had come for the Charter to be scrapped and a workable one asked for. He pleaded for unity, and proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting recommends the Council forthwith to consider the advisability of having one parent body, consisting of every branch of pharmacy, having as its aim the interests of all classes of pharmacists, funds for organising it not to come from the general fund." This was seconded by MR. FERNLEY WALLIS and carried unanimously.—MR. MCNEAL intimated he would be pleased to pass the resolution on to the Council, but pointed out that the Society was limited by the Jenkin case.

MR. WHERRY said there was one thing they were all united against: the low rank of pharmacists in the Services.—MR. MCNEAL stated that, as regards the Royal Air Force the position was hopeless, but the Army when it required pharmacists as such applied to the Society. This was a step forward. What pharmacists really wanted was second-lieutenant's rank. This was now the only important country in which pharmacists did not have commissioned rank.

MR. BURROW did not favour limitation of pharmacies; there was still room for service to the public by individuals.

MR. FERNLEY WALLIS proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by MR. HARVEY and carried unanimously.

CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.—Advertisers and subscribers are reminded that owing to war conditions the Head Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, is closed on Saturdays until further notice. Urgent instructions relating to advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D. c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

AID TO CALLED-UP PHARMACISTS

A MEETING of the Glasgow and South-western Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held recently, Professor J. P. Todd presiding. Mr. Andrew Officer initiated a discussion on "Assisting Members Called to the Forces."

Statistics

Mr. Officer said that many of the members of the Society now, or about to be, mobilised would return in worse circumstances than when they went away. Bold and sincere proposals were necessary to help those who were losers through war service, and it was not a matter of charity but of obligation. He calculated there were about 1,500 whose return would constitute a problem, though that number might be reduced, by the retirement of others, to 1,000. There would also be the question of the unqualified. The War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund raised by the Society after the last war had become exhausted in 1941. He was in favour of its revival and would suggest a voluntary levy of £3 3s. per annum on all assistants who had not been called up.

Mr. Officer estimated that about 600 proprietors, on being called up, might be forced to close their shops through inability to obtain qualified help. A chemist could not come back and start again where he had left off. The savings with which he commenced business, and years of hard work, might be lost. Nor was there any indication that the Government would make compensation. The doctors had an arrangement whereby a man on service had his practice conducted and preserved for him, but the closing-down of a serving pharmacist because he could not get a qualified substitute brought gain to non-serving pharmacists in his neighbourhood. The speaker therefore suggested a voluntary annual levy of £5 5s. from non-serving pharmacist proprietors.

Discussion

PROFESSOR J. P. TODD said that, after the last war, large numbers of men had come back, not expecting and not getting thanks. The Government paid class fees for a great many people and would probably do so again; many of these qualified without being able to get placed in the profession. He congratulated Mr. Officer on his bold proposals.

MR. SINCLAIR said the levies should be compulsory.

MR. McCRONE quoted a recent newspaper leader in which it had been stated that the forty-odd Man-power Boards were not making many men available for military service. The war effort must suffer if the workers were not kept healthy, and the pharmacist was therefore doing most valuable work: it should be the duty of the Society to see that few of those left in pharmacy were taken away. It was unfortunate that their status should be determined by their answer to one question regarding dispensing. Eighty or 90 per cent. of their sales affected the health of the nation.

MR. W. S. CULBERT said a voluntary levy was of no use, and the Society could get powers to make it compulsory. He questioned if other chemists gained much through their competitors being called up. With shortage of staff and other duties, more work became a burden and not a gain. He felt the Society was right in putting the question regarding pharmacy returns. A man might be doing only 20 per cent. in essential pharmacy. One firm, for example, applied for exemption for a qualified employee. It was found this firm was doing 50 per cent. of its large business in packed goods for small shops, and on this work the qualified man was engaged.

MR. TAYLOR said the disability of an ex-Serviceman would be assessed by a board. He would like to see a standard grant given to all.

MR. GEMMELL suggested that each pharmacist should keep a box, in which assistants should place one shilling each week and the employer 2s. 6d.

PROFESSOR TODD pointed out that many students, never in any war, had their fees paid for them today, and the same would certainly apply to ex-soldiers. What they desired was to give something additional to their own colleagues.

MR. C. CAMPBELL reminded members that many women in pharmacy today would be out of it before the war ended. They also needed some consideration. The Society had no control over the unqualified, and he would like to know what powers they had in the matter of a levy.

Report to Society

After Mr. Officer had replied to the points raised, it was agreed that the Executive should take the matter into consideration and report its views to the Society.

TOXICITY OF PHENOTHIAZINE

A WARNING concerning the use of phenothiazine as an anthelmintic in horses is given in an article by Taylor (Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture) in the "Veterinary Record," February 28, p. 95. Taylor points out that the extensive use of phenothiazine among horses has revealed the exceptional occurrence of a sensitivity to the drug and, in a few instances, a fatal intoxication has resulted from the administration of an ordinary anthelmintic dose. No close relationship has become apparent between the condition, age or weight of the horse and its susceptibility to intoxication and, as yet, it is not known how it may be avoided, nor is any effective antidote known when toxic symptoms have once appeared. Some ameliorating effect has resulted from blood transfusions, but other attempts,

including the administration of purgative and the intravenous injection of calcium gluconate and methylene blue, have shown no effect whatever. The symptoms may appear within six hours of the administration of the dose, or may be delayed for two or three days. The destruction of red blood corpuscles and the production of anaemia appear to be the most marked of the toxic effects of phenothiazine, so that transfusion is the obvious symptomatic treatment.

Taylor gives evidence that the actual incidence of phenothiazine sensitivity must be very low, and that there can be no reason for any drastic curtailment in the use of this drug for the treatment of existing cases of strongylosis; nor is there any reason to discontinue its use as a preventive measure in safe subjects.

BACTERICIDE ECONOMIES

THE Therapeutic Requirements Committee of the Medical Research Council has issued a memorandum urging economies in the use of bactericides. The memorandum states that of the two usual types of disinfectants, mercurial compounds and the phenolic group, mercury has to be imported and is in heavy demand for munitions, and reliance should be placed mainly on the indigenous coal-tar disinfectants. The more highly purified substances should not be used for purposes for which the cruder materials suffice, and coal-tar disinfectants should be replaced for special purposes, where possible, by disinfectants such as formaldehyde, hypochlorites and chlorinated lime. In the national interest phenol and cresol should largely disappear from medical practice. For general disinfection cresol with soap solutions (e.g. lysol) should be replaced by the cruder disinfectants of the "black fluid" or "white fluid" type or, for certain purposes, by chlorinated lime.

In general, bactericides should not be used when disinfection by heat is possible. Infected matter should be removed by scrubbing and scouring where practicable. Instruments and suture needles might be kept in liquor boracis et formaldehydi, N.W.F., and rinsed with sterile water before use; the method should not be used for hypodermic needles. Rubber tubing should be sterilised by boiling at the time of using. Sterile tubing can be kept ready, after autoclaving, in a sterile towel. Scrubbing with soap and water is alone

necessary for rubber sheeting unless the sheeting is known to be contaminated in an exceptional way. Heavily contaminated sheeting should be scrubbed and then boiled or autoclaved; only if this is impossible should it be scrubbed and sponged over with rag soaked in lysol ($\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. to 1 pint of water) and then rinsed thoroughly with tap water. Linen should be boiled if possible; otherwise it should be soaked overnight in a dilution of a "white fluid" disinfectant having a Chick-Martin coefficient not lower than 3.0. Lysol, undiluted, should be rubbed thoroughly over the surface of arm-baths, using a mop or rag in a gloved hand for at least one minute. The bath should then be washed well with tap water. For other surgical utensils (arm-baths, bowl dishes, etc.), boiling should be adopted whenever possible, otherwise they should be disinfected as for baths, and washed finally with sterile water. If sterilisation of bedpans by heat is impracticable, thorough mechanical cleansing by flushing and scouring, followed by the use of a "white" or "black" fluid disinfectant, is recommended. When direct disinfection of excreta is necessary a "black" or "white" fluid, having a Chick-Martin coefficient not lower than 3.0, should be used in accordance with the instructions issued by the manufacturer. Thorough flushing of sinks and drains is most important. Chlorinated lime is efficient as disinfectant. Washing soap may be used for cleansing glazed earthenware, and "black fluid" as a deodorant.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' SOCIETY OF IRELAND

THE annual meeting of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held in Belfast on March 25, Mr. F. Storey (president) in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. W. E. Wilson, a former member of the Society now residing in New Zealand, conveying best wishes to all his friends in Belfast. The report of the treasurer (Mr. W. J. Gibson), which was read by Mr. Nevin, showed the Society's finances to be sound. The secretary (Mr. James Macauley) reported that membership had been well maintained. He regretted to report the deaths of three old members of the Society: Messrs. S. Gibson, J.P. (treasurer), E. J. Roberts (auditor)—both past-presidents—and Field. On the Pharmaceutical Council they had been represented by the late Mr. Gibson. Messrs. J. Grimes, J.P., and William Martin, assisted by Mr. Abernethy. The death of Mr. Gibson created a vacancy. They were represented on the Benevolent Fund by Messrs. Martin and S. Nevin. Their representative on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce was Mr. Fred Storey. In May last their rooms in Waring Street had been destroyed by enemy action. Everything had been lost except the minute book and securities, which the president had in his safe, and the treasurer's books, which were with Mr. W. J. Gibson. Compensation would not be paid until hostilities ceased.

President's Address

The president, in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement, made suitable reference to the loss of Messrs. Gibson, Roberts and Field. He was sorry their headquarters and all their property had been destroyed as they knew he had a real affection for the place, the scene of so many meetings, social and business. They had passed through another difficult and trying year; it was marvellous how chemists had kept going, considering that practically all their drugs had to be shipped from overseas. No doubt many found the restrictions, controls, and regulations irksome, but they were doing their best to carry them out loyally, recognising that the Government found them necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. The Benevolent Fund capital was slowly accumulating. The war had stopped social efforts being made to increase the Fund, but when

the war was over he was sure the ladies of Derry and Belfast would renew their work.

Officers

On the motion of Mr. Horner Haslett, seconded by Mr. S. Nevin, and passed unanimously, Mr. Fred Storey, Ph.C., was re-elected *President*. Other officers elected were:—*Vice-presidents*: Messrs. F. T. Smith, J.P., Ph.C., W. E. Wilson, Ph.C., J. F. Grimes, J.P., Ph.C., S. Nevin, R.D., and C. Abernethy, Ph.C. *Committee*: Messrs. W. T. Gordon, J. Guthrie, R. A. Jamison, W. Martin, J. A. McRoberts, W. J. McKee, A. W. Stevenson, D. A. Taylor, R. McBirney, T. Unsworth, H. McQuitty, A. E. Davis, J. Gray, Donaghy, F. Boyle, H. Johnston, W. J. Busby, E. A. Richey, and T. McDowell, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. T. McDowell, were already members of the Committee. Mr. W. J. Gibson and Mr. James Macauley were re-elected *Treasurer* and *Secretary* respectively. Messrs. Nevin and McQuitty were elected honorary auditors. Mr. F. Storey was retained as representative to the Chamber of Commerce, the representatives on the Benevolent Fund Committee are Messrs. Johnston and Nevin.



FIRST-AID ROOM FOR MUNITION WORKERS.—
Corner of the first-aid room at a hotel in the North-west at which are housed 1,400 women-war workers.

TRADE NOTES

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have recently introduced a new speciality, Derm-e-van vitaminised Streptocide cream, which is reported to be of special value in the treatment of burns, bacterially infected wounds and varicose ulcers. The product consists of 25 per cent. Streptocide in vitaminised non-oily base, and is issued in collapsible tubes of $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Fair Shares.—Pursuing a policy of co-operation, Grossmith & Co., Ltd., claim that supplies of their goods are being distributed fairly both to retail and to wholesale customers. Any who have not yet received their share for the twelve months ending May 31 are invited to get in touch with the makers at Kings Bourne House, 229-31 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Easter Holiday Closing.—The offices and warehouse of British Schering, Ltd., 185 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, will be open for business on Good Friday, April 3, but will be closed on Saturday and Easter Monday; urgent requirements can be obtained from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, will be closed on Easter Monday, but open on Good Friday; a skeleton staff will deal with urgent orders on Saturday, April 4.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Additions to Protected List.—*Macleans, Ltd.* The following prices operate from April 1: Macleans hydrogen peroxide, 5s. 4d. doz., tax $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. doz., inclusive retail price, 9d.; when included in 50s. intermediate parcels, 5s. 3d. doz.

W. T. Owbridge, Ltd. Owbridge's lung tonic, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9s. doz., tax 1s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 2d.

Vitamins, Ltd. Complevite and Pregnavite tablets, bottle of sixty, 2s. 10d., 22s. 8d. doz. Bottle of 120, 5s., 40s. doz. Exempt from tax.

Alterations.—*W. B. Cartwright, Ltd.* The Central Price Regulation Committee has approved the prices of Moorland indigestion tablets quoted in last week's entry. The packings now contain forty instead of fifty, and eighty-five instead of 110 tablets.

Stephen Green, Ltd. Reduced prices from April 1: Singleton's eye ointment, 2s. 9d., 24s. doz., tax 4s. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 1d.

Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd. Friar's balsam pastilles, 2-oz. cartons, 7d., 2s. 9d. lb., tax 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb., i.r.p. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., less usual 5

per cent. for cash by fifteenth of month following dispatch.

Macleans, Ltd. Revised prices from April 1: Fynnon salt, 12s. 3d. doz., tax 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 6d.; when included in 50s. intermediate parcels, 11s. 10d. doz.

Solport Bros., Ltd. Portia Non-flam folding goggles, D 450, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 8s. 3d. doz., twelve doz., 8s. doz., tax 2s. 9d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 3d.; Portia Non-flam folding actinotherapy goggles, D 450a, adult's size, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9s. doz., twelve doz., 8s. 9d. doz.; child's size, 10d., 6s. 6d. doz., twelve doz., 6s. 3d. doz. Exempt from tax. Less 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for cash in seven days or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly account.

INSURANCE ACT DISPENSING

Liverpool.—The Insurance Committee has decided that the closing hour for chemists' shops in the city shall be 6.30 p.m. until September. It will be reviewed later on in the year.

Aberdeenshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on March 13, a doctor and a chemist were censured for an alleged breach of their terms of service. The doctor was reported to have supplied a prescription for drugs which had already been supplied to the patient by the chemist prior to the issue of the prescription.

Lancashire and Westmorland.—Blackburn, for the eighth successive year, heads a list of ten Insurance Committees in Lancashire and Westmorland in average cost of drugs per insured person. The average costs for the different areas in the most recent period were: Blackburn, 58.21d.; Bury, 56.96d.; Blackpool, 56.41d.; Oldham, 54.42d.; Westmorland, 51.03d.; Burnley, 50.56d.; Preston, 48.93d.; Rochdale, 48.20d.; Bolton, 42.51d.; and Barrow, 39.91d. Prescriptions issued in Blackburn during the last three years were: 1939, 352,155; 1940, 346,621; 1941, 320,876. Westmorland had the highest cost per prescription, at 11.88d.; others were Bury, 11.34d.; Blackburn, 11.22d.; Blackpool, 11.05d.; Preston, 10.96d.; Rochdale, 10.91d.; Oldham, 10.61d.; Bolton, 10.19d.; Barrow, 10d.; and Burnley, 9.83d. The average number of prescriptions issued to each insured person at Blackburn in 1941 was 5.23—the highest in the area. In other areas the numbers were: Burnley, 5.14; Blackpool, 5.10; Bury, 5.02; Preston, 4.45.

PERSONALITIES

MR. GEORGE VAN GORDER has been elected a member of the directorate of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York City.

MR. FERDINAND ROQUE.—The many friends in the chemical trade of Mr. Ferdinand Roque will be glad to hear he and his family are safe and well.

MR. J. J. HANSON, Crouch End, London, N.8, on March 21, at a concert held during the Hornsey Warship Week, handed in a cheque for £5,000 from the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society, of which he is a trustee.

DR. JOHN MONTEATH ROBERTSON, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., has been appointed to the Gardiner Chair of Chemistry, Glasgow University, from October 1. Dr. Robertson has been since 1938 Senior Lecturer in Physical Chemistry, Sheffield University.

MR. JOHN RENNIE (managing director, V. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds) took an active part, as chairman of the War Bonds Committee and a member of the Aireborough Council, in the organisation of the Aireborough War Weapons Week. Among other functions performed by councillor Rennie was the moving of votes of thanks to Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish, C.B., R.N., D.L., M.P., at the inaugural mass meeting on March 13, and to H.R.H. the Princess Royal at the Salute taken on March 14.

ALDERMAN EDWIN THOMPSON, J.P., governing director of Manesty Machines, Ltd., and Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Liverpool, celebrated his sixtieth birthday recently. The staffs of the two companies presented to him a gold snuff box suitably inscribed, and to Alderman and Mrs. Thompson jointly a china dinner service. Acknowledging the gifts, Alderman Thompson said that the occasion would live in his memory and that he would be reminded day by day of the goodwill which existed between himself and the staffs. Mrs. Thompson said that she likewise could often recall the occasion and that she felt thrilled to realise the obvious pleasure with which everyone took part in this expression of goodwill.

DEATHS

EMERSON.—On March 26, Mr. W. H. Emerson, London sales manager of John Wright, Ltd., aged fifty-two. Mr. Emerson

had represented the company in England for twenty-six years.

HASSALL.—Recently, Mr. Stephen Hassall, M.P.S., Loxley Villa, Werrington Street, Bucknall, Stoke-on-Trent, aged eighty-nine.

O'CONNELL.—At Oldcastle, co. Meath, on March 20, Mr. Edward Stephen O'Connell, M.P.S.I. Mr. O'Connell passed the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1916.

THOMAS.—On March 20, Mr. William Walter Thomas, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three. Mr. Thomas had at different times been in business at Westgate, Knap-hill (Surrey), Brighton, and Ramsgate. He retired in 1933.

WREN.—Recently, Mr. John Patrick Maurice Wren, M.P.S., Chesterwood Road, King's Heath, Birmingham. Mr. Wren passed the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1927.

RECENT WILLS

MR. THOMAS LEWIS, M.P.S., 34 Newton Drive, Blackpool, Lancs, who died on October 20, 1941, left £23,224, with net personalty £22,235.

MR. STANLEY GEORGE CLEMOW, M.P.S., 125 High Street, Hungerford, Berks, who died on September 27, 1941, left £2,678, with net personalty £2,319.

MR. JOSEPH FREDERICK ROBSON, 14 Cleveland Avenue, Scarborough, retired chemist, who died on October 26, 1941, left £1,087, with net personalty nil.

MR. GEORGE DAVIDSON DENWOOD, M.P.S., 141 Ashgate Road, Chesterfield, who died on November 29, 1941, left £2,757, with net personalty £2,693.

MR. RICHARD WILLIAM ASHTON POTTER, M.P.S., 4 Douglas Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, who died on October 8, 1941, left £668, with net personalty £617.

MR. WILLIAM CARLTON HARVEY, 134 Tritonville Road, Sandymount, Dublin, retired chemist, who died on May 22, 1941, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £4,788.

MR. JAMES ARMSTRONG MITCHELL, L.R.C.S.I., managing director of Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., and one of the directors of Butler's Medical Halls, Dublin, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who died on October 5, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £11,687.



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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Control of War-time Imports

ACCORDING to a recent report in the "Board of Trade Journal" more than 90,000 import licences, covering a great variety of goods, were issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade in 1941. A considerably greater number of applications for licences was considered. Figures showing the current value of United Kingdom imports are not published, but in pre-war years total annual imports were of the order of £900 million. On the outbreak of war it became necessary to safeguard our exchange resources to provide for the greatly increased purchases of raw materials and munitions, particularly in dollar and other hard-currency countries. A long list of luxury and non-essential imports became subject to import licensing on September 5, 1939, by an Order issued under the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act, 1939. A considerable saving in expenditure was immediately effected and import licensing was also used to assist the administration of the Defence (Finance) Regulations as well as that of the trading with the Enemy legislation. As raw materials became subject to Control

Orders in the United Kingdom, these goods were also added to the import schedule to make the control complete and help to ensure that such raw materials were put to essential war-time uses. On the collapse of France our shipping position became serious and considerations of shipping space and port handling facilities were then, and are now, so important that even the most essential goods required for direct furtherance of the war effort have had to be subject to close import control to ensure an ordered flow of supplies.

The scale of the original restrictions may be indicated by stating that the list of September 5, 1939, covered goods which had been imported in 1938 to the value of £80 million and that additions were made at an average rate of £90 million a month, until in June 1940, when all commodities (except live quadruped animals) were made subject to licence by the Import of Goods (Control) Order, 1940. A very small range of goods, for which import control is either impracticable or undesirable, is exempt from individual licence on import from any country under open general licences and a short list of raw materials is also permitted to be imported freely from the British Empire, the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi and those French Colonies which have rallied to the Free French cause.

Licensing Procedure

It is clear that the control of imports must be applied uniformly and with reasonable strictness if the regulations are to be maintained. Fortunately, well-wishers overseas appear to appreciate the motive of the regulations in the principle of fair shares for all at this time when it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that shipping space is used to the best advantage. The principle of equity is also observed in the licensing procedure whereby, when the imports of a commodity are reduced below normal, it is the general policy to restrict the issue of licences to those firms which can prove pre-war imports, and the available quantity is distributed proportionately between them on a quota system; but in many cases imports can be allowed to meet service requirements only. All import licences are issued by the Board of Trade,

but other Government departments are responsible for the licensing policy for many commodities.

After more than two years of import restrictions the general public is well aware of the results. As examples of the effects on market supplies it may be said that, apart from a few cargoes diverted to this country in 1940 when various European countries were overrun by Germany, there have for two years been no importations from overseas of such goods as toilet preparations, toys, domestic glassware, pottery, vacuum cleaners, domestic refrigerators, leather footwear, printing and textile machinery, mechanical lighters, furniture, motor cars and many other articles of common use, as well as many

foods forming part of general diet in pre-war years. Moreover, the production of many of these same products in the United Kingdom has been substantially reduced by a change-over to production of various munitions of war. The passing of the Lend-Lease Act rendered invaluable assistance to the United Kingdom in its war effort, but by no means removed our need to earn and conserve foreign exchange to the utmost, so that it has not been possible to pursue a less strict import licensing policy subsequent to the passing of the Lend-Lease Act. The process of belt tightening still continues and the extent of Government control widens daily, if more slowly because the more drastic restrictions were made prior to December 1941.

C. & D. DISPENSING PRICE LIST

CHANGES in prices were less numerous during March than in some previous months. The index figure rose to 132.1, against 130.0 in February. It was 122.9 in March 1940.

Cost		Due allowance has been made for purchase tax in both cost and dispensing prices	Dispensing price		
d.	per		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
6 oz.	Acetanilidum ..		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
36 lb.	Acet. cantharidini, B.P.C. S.1 (5)		—	1 0	0 2
20 lb.	Adeps lanæ ..		1 6	0 7	0 1
19 lb.	Adeps lan. hydros.		0 9	0 3	0 1
54 oz.	Amidopyrina R only		—	—	1 3
27 lb.	Arecae pulv. ..		0 11	0 3	0 1
120 lb.	Belladonna pulv. S.1 (5)		4 8	1 5	0 3
66 lb.	Benzoin pulv. ..		2 5	0 9	0 2
118 lb.	Buchu ..		4 3	1 3	0 3
31 oz.	Chloral. formamidum P.1 (8)		—	5 0	0 10
144 lb.	Copaiba ..		5 3	1 6	0 3
81 lb.	Dig. fol. Ang. S.1 (4)		2 11	0 11	0 2
42 lb.	Elixir valerian. co.		1 8	0 7	0 1
23 oz.	Ext. bellad. liq. S.1 (5)		—	3 8	0 7
29 oz.	Ext. bellad. virid. B.P.C. S.1 (5)		—	4 8	0 8
30 oz.	Ext. bellad. vir. pulv. S.1 (5)		—	4 10	0 8
9 oz.	Ext. grindelia liq.		—	0 11	0 2
92 lb.	Ext. hamamel. liq.		3 7	1 1	0 2
15 oz.	Ext. hyos. liq. P.1 (9)		—	2 6	0 5
102 lb.	Ext. kolæ liq. ..		4 3	1 2	0 2
25 lb.	Ext. multiliquid. ..		1 1	0 5	0 1
86 lb.	Glyc. bellad. 25% S.1 (5)		4 3	1 3	0 3

Cost		Due allowance has been made for purchase tax in both cost and dispensing prices	Dispensing price		
d.	per		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
174 lb.	Glyc. bellad. B.P.C. S.1 (5)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
53 lb.	Lin. camph. (c.ol. arachis) ..		8 8	2 7	0 5
21 lb.	Lin. saponis meth. ..		2 8	0 10	0 2
66 lb.	Lin. sinapis meth. ..		0 11	0 3	0 1
43 lb.	Lin. terebinth. acet. ..		—	1 1	0 1
17 oz.	Ol. cajuputi ..		1 9	0 7	0 1
9 oz.	Ol. cedri ..		—	2 6	0 0
18 oz.	Ol. cedri ..		—	1 4	0 0
18 oz.	Ol. cinnam. fol. ..		—	2 8	0 0
22 oz.	Ol. citronellæ ..		—	3 3	0 0
18 oz.	Ol. copaibæ ..		—	2 8	0 0
36 dr.	Ol. lavand. ang. ..		—	—	5 0
14 dr.	Ol. limetta dest. ..		—	—	2 0
41 oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot. ..		—	—	0 1
38 oz.	Ol. rosmarini opt. ..		—	5 7	0 1
36 oz.	Ol. sassafras nat. ..		—	5 3	0 0
13 dr.	Ol. sinapis volat. ..		—	—	2 0
36 oz.	Phenazonum ..		—	5 3	0 0
9 oz.	Potass. hypo-phosph. ..		—	1 4	0 0
30 lb.	Pulv. cretæ arom. ..		1 3	0 6	0 0
14 oz.	Pulv. scammonii co. ..		—	2 3	0 0
31 lb.	Spt. sap. kal. opt. ..		1 3	0 6	0 0
64 lb.	Tr. bellad. P.1 (9)		2 7	0 10	0 0
38 oz.	Tr. cannab. ind. D.D.		—	6 1	0 1
192 lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. D.D.		—	7 6	1 0
56 lb.	Tr. gentianæ co. ..		2 3	0 9	0 0
81 lb.	Tr. hyoscy. P.1 (9)		3 2	1 0	0 0
76 lb.	Tr. kolæ ..		3 0	0 11	0 0
110 lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co. ..		4 5	1 4	0 0
72 lb.	Ung. canthar. S.1 (5)		—	2 10	0 0
31 oz.	Urethanum R only		—	4 7	0 0

PATENT LAW AND THE CHEMIST

ASPECTS of patent law of interest to chemists and chemical engineers were discussed in an address by Dr. J. G. Fife at a meeting of the British Association of Chemists held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on March 23, of which the following are the main points.

The granting of letters patent is an exercise of the Royal prerogative, of considerable antiquity, grants being made as early as the fourteenth century. In both England and Scotland considerable abuses arose in view of the action of the Crown in granting monopolies for the sole manufacture and sale of particular articles within the realm. While the common law recognised the right of the Crown to grant monopolies, these were regarded as illegal if they prevented a craftsman from carrying on his ordinary trade, or tended to raise the price of a commodity, or lower its quality, or if the Crown were deceived in its grant. In 1623 the famous Statute of Monopolies was enacted, under which all monopolies were invalid, with certain exceptions in Section 6, which is still in force, and is of great importance as the expression "invention" is still defined in the present Patent Act as "any manner of new manufacture the subject of letters patent and grant of privilege within section six of the Statute of Monopolies." This early history of the patent law is of importance because the abuses which were corrected by the latter statute were very extensive, and although the present abuses of the patent law are of a different character, they can also be regarded as being "to the hurt of trade and inconvenient."

Current Acts

The present statute law of patents is entitled "The Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1942." There is also in force a temporary Act entitled "The Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939," and the "Defence (Trade Marks, etc.) Regulations, 1941," which deal with matters arising out of the war. In applying for a patent today, an application is accompanied either by a provisional specification or a complete specification. The idea of filing the former is that the latter need not be filed for one year, giving an opportunity to develop the invention and to consider its various possibilities. The complete specification concludes with a clear and succinct statement

of the invention claimed, which is the most important part of the document, since the claims delimit the ambit of the monopoly. The drafting of such claims should make the claims wide enough to include any infringement of the invention but not making the claims so wide that they are invalid.

Objections to Applications.—With regard to some of the objections which can be raised by the Examiner, after submitting an application for a patent, the most important from the point of view of the chemist and the chemical engineer are:—

- 1, The Examiner may call for typical samples to be filed in respect of a chemical invention to prevent applicants from making unjustifiable claims.
- 2, In the case of substances prepared for food or medicine the specification shall not include claims for the substance itself except when prepared by the methods particularly described; furthermore, in a patent for an invention intended for the preparation of food or medicine the comptroller is empowered to grant licences to persons who desire them. This provision was introduced mainly to meet objections of the medical profession to patents being granted in respect of drugs, etc., and is a compromise, as the view of the medical profession is that patents should not be granted in respect of inventions which can be used for the alleviation of human suffering.
- 3, A further objection can be raised on the grounds that the alleged invention is so obviously contrary to well-established natural laws that the application is frivolous or that the invention is contrary to law or morality.
- 4, The Examiner may object that the invention does not relate to a method of new manufacture.

Controversial Applications.—The expression "manner of new manufacture" has been the subject of many judicial pronouncements over a long period of years, the effect of which may be briefly summed up by saying that the comptroller is entitled to refuse an application which is for a mere plan or scheme, or for the mere new use of a known substance. Thus, for example, patents have been refused for systems of indexing; the use of urea nitrate as a fertiliser; the use of cyclohexane as an anti-knock fuel in high compression internal combustion engines and a chemical process for the extraction of lead from persons suffering from lead poisoning.

At one time an attempt was made to give the Examiner a certain amount of power to object on the ground of lack of subject-matter, but such an interpretation was rejected by the Solicitor-General, in a case which concerned the manufacture of a motor-car windscreen, the alleged invention being the use of toughened glass in a framework, toughened glass itself being known at the date of the application. This decision has since been upheld by the Court of Appeal in another case. Consideration of the windscreen case and also of a case in which a company were granted a patent for making a synthetic-rubber tyre from butadiene, the synthetic rubber being known, will show how limited are the powers of the Examiner in refusing applications.

War-time Legislation

A British patent at the present time is granted for sixteen years from the date of the complete specification. The patent will, however, only remain in force provided that the prescribed renewal fees are paid. The special war-time legislation in connexion with patents provides for extending the periods for procedure in connexion with the granting of patents or their renewal, if the delay is due to circumstances directly arising out of the war.

Of particular importance in connexion with chemical patents is the question of selection patents, which is a term applied to a patent in which the invention consists of the selection of some particular components or conditions from among those already known. Thus, if it had been proposed in a certain reaction to use acids in general and a subsequent inventor found that some particular acid gave a favourable result, then it might well be an invention to claim in the known process the use of the particular acid. The conditions which must be fulfilled in order that a valid selection patent can be obtained are that (a) There must be some substantial advantage in the use of the selected members, or some substantial disadvantage avoided; (b) all the selected members must possess the advantage; (c) The selection must be in respect of a quality of a substantial character which can fairly be said to be peculiar to the selected group. Unless a selection patent fulfils all these three conditions it will be held invalid by the Courts.

Common Problems.—The relation between the employee responsible for a patent and his employer, particularly if the em-

ployee leaves the service of his employer, is a problem of some importance in the chemical industry. This matter requires to be considered from the point of view of common law. It is difficult to lay down general rules covering every case, although on some aspects the law is quite clear. Thus, if the employee is the inventor or one of the inventors of the invention, he must be the applicant, or a co-applicant, for the patent, and it must be stated on the application form that he is an inventor, since otherwise the patent will be invalid.

A question which often arises is whether, if the invention is made in the employer's time and using the employer's materials, and is connected with the employer's business, the employee is entitled to the patent when granted, or whether the employee holds it in trust for the employer. Generally speaking, if the employee is employed in a position of responsibility or in a professional capacity, for example as a research chemist or works manager, the Courts will decide that he holds a patent in trust for his employer, and must assign it when called upon to do so. If, however, the employee were employed in some labouring capacity it would be unlikely that the Court would hold that the patent was the property of the employer, even although it concerned the employer's business. Likewise, if an employee invented some improvement which was nothing to do with the employer's business the Court would, no doubt, hold that the employee was entitled to take out a patent for his own benefit. The most satisfactory course for any prospective employer or employee to adopt is to make a proper service agreement in which the rights of the parties are defined, including their rights in any inventions, and there can then be no cause for dispute at a later date. Where an employee leaves the service of his employer and afterwards takes out a patent, again the employee may be held to hold the patent in trust for his former employer if it can be shown that he made the invention whilst in his former employment.

Research Workers

Another question which is often raised concerns the position of the research worker who publishes the results of his researches and then finds that patents are taken out in many countries by large firms interested in the subject, without acknowledgment to the discoverer. If by this question is meant that the specification claims a process

which is wholly disclosed in the published work, then undoubtedly the patent is bad on the ground of prior publication. It may be, however, that the question is intended to apply to those cases in which some minor alteration is made or some closely analogous starting material is employed.

Grounds for Opposition

For instance, in February 1938 the production of diethyl stilbœstrol and its diacetate was disclosed and it was indicated that a pharmacological investigation of a series of other acyl derivatives was in progress. A foreign firm then took out a British patent, in July 1938, for making any ester of the phenol with more than two carbon atoms in the acyl group, after stilbœstrol had been discovered and when it had been shown that this phenol behaved like any other phenol in that it forms esters in the ordinary manner. Scientific workers are justifiably annoyed when such a position occurs, but unfortunately the only legal remedy is to file an opposition against the application, or file an application for revocation. This involves expense, and where this cannot be incurred it seems that there is nothing to stop the firms in question from filing patents derived from published research work. The only consolation to be offered such workers is that the patents will, in general, be invalid in view of the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of Sharp & Dohme, Inc. *v.* Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.—the well-known hexylresorcinol case, in which the patentees claimed the manufacture of alkyl resorcinols containing more than two carbon atoms in the alkyl group (except the *n*-propyl and *n*-butyl compounds) by a method which had already been employed for the manufacture of the methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl and *n*-butyl compounds. The patent was held bad for lack of subject-matter. This is an interesting and extreme example of making too wide a claim, because if the patentees had chosen to limit themselves to their real invention, namely, the manufacture of hexylresorcinol, which had exceptional bactericidal properties, the patent might well have been upheld, or at any rate would have had some prospect of being upheld.

Trade Marks.—Another question relating to trade marks concerns the use of proprietary trade names in publications such as dictionaries, etc. In view of the fact that the use of a registered trade mark as the name of the goods may endanger the validity of the trade mark, care should be

taken in such publications to use such names with a clear indication that they are registered trade marks, and any representations by the proprietors of the trade mark should be given sympathetic consideration. In this connexion the Patent Office examiners always insist upon a registered trade mark being referred to as such in a patent specification, and the omission of a reference to a registered trade mark as such has been accepted as a ground of opposition.

Patent Positions.—One of the defects in our patent laws is the use by large organisations of what is called a "patent position" for the purpose of bringing undue influence to bear upon smaller firms and as a weapon to prevent competition in particular fields. This is constituted by a large number of patents, most of which are probably invalid and none of which need necessarily have very extensive claims, but which constitute as a whole a network designed to prevent a competitor from working in that field without infringing one or other of the patents. Although a competitor may be advised that the patents in question would probably be held invalid he is usually deterred from proceeding because the threat of an infringement action hangs over him, with the inevitable large costs if an infringement action is brought, even if it is unsuccessful.

Various writers have pointed out the defects in the present law and practice, and shortly before the war proposals were made of a drastic nature as a basis for discussion in any future amendment of the present law of patents. It is suggested that better and more generous facilities should be given to a patentee to amend his specification after the grant of a patent, since the present provisions often bear very hardly on a patentee who has made a genuine invention but who was not completely aware of the state of the art when filing his application.

WAR-TIME ADVERTISING POLICY.—The Advertising Association, Ludgate House, 110 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, has published an 8-page booklet in which its views on advertising, especially in face of the paper shortage, are propounded. Certain current practices, such as "prestige" advertising by manufacturers not in a position to supply goods, are discussed, and a case is put forward for maintaining a nucleus of services normally provided by advertising agencies.

RECENT RESEARCH

Percolation of Cinchona.—A study has been made by Husa and Pacenta ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," xxx.12.635) of the effect of variations in length of drug column on the efficiency of extraction of cinchona in the process of forced percolation. The general results indicate a somewhat greater efficiency of extraction with the longer drug columns, but the longest drug column used yielded only about 58 per cent. of total alkaloids, against 99 per cent. in similar experiments with belladonna root, podophyllum and ipomœa.

Assay of Mercuric Oxide Ointment.—A modified assay method for yellow mercuric oxide ointment is described by Van Deripe and Konnerth in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association" (xxxi. 2. 56). The advantages claimed for the method are that it measures the total mercury content of the ointment, even after ageing and even though some of the mercury oxide has undergone change so that the mercury is in a different state of combination, and that the method is superior to that of the U. S. P. XI in speed and simplicity.

Assay of Phenothiazine.—Assay methods for phenothiazine purity and for the presence of phenothiazine in pharmaceutical preparations are not yet to be found in the literature. Harris and Kerl ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," xxxi. 2. 47) describe a method for the routine control assay of phenothiazine in pharmaceutical preparations, based on the extraction and subsequent weighing of the drug. The results of over two hundred individual assays showed the method to be satisfactory for routine control work. The method, which involves the use of acetone as solvent, would not be satisfactory if acetone-soluble substances other than phenothiazine were present in the preparation.

Organic Sulphur Determination.—An improved method for the semimicro determination of sulphur in organic materials is put forward by Mahomy and Michell in the Analytical Edition of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" (January, p. 97). The workers oxidised sulphur combined in a variety of non-volatile organic compounds to inorganic sulphate by a sodium peroxide-carbon fusion, and the sulphate ion was estimated by titration with standard barium chloride solution, using tetra-

hydroxyquinone as an internal indicator. No special apparatus was required, and 0.5 to 5-mgm. quantities of combined sulphur were determined with speed and accuracy. The method should be especially useful for the routine analysis of materials like oil or rubber, with modification, if necessary, to remove interfering ions, and is apparently general for all types of sulphur-containing substances, including sulphonic acid derivatives.

Blood-typing Serums.—A report of the preparation of the globulin fractions of A and B agglutinating serums for blood-typing appears in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," January 31, p. 370. Studies have shown that the specific isoagglutinins for determining blood types can be greatly concentrated by the usual method of globulin fractionation with sodium sulphate. When the globulin fraction is prepared from the usual low titred serums encountered, concentration from four to six times of the filtered sterile globulin solution yields a clear preparation which is completely satisfactory and reliable for either macroscopic or microscopic determination of blood groups. Preparations are easily obtainable which show detectable macroscopic agglutination of red cells in five seconds, with the formation of large clumps in twenty to thirty seconds. The macroscopic test can be carried out on the usual type of filing card or on paper which is not too porous. The tests are easy to read when still in the wet state. Tests can be dried after which the cells adhere with tenacity to either the paper or the card and can be rubbed off only with great difficulty. Thus the test can be kept as a permanent record.

"CONFIDENTIAL" WASTE PAPER.—You may not care to send your old and useless confidential documents, books, etc., to be pulped for munitions. It is perfectly safe to do so. In most places arrangements have been made for the proper handling of them. The Waste Paper Merchants' Association has agreed that all its members shall install hand- or power-driven shredding machines in order that old books, papers and letters of a confidential nature may be "shredded" to prevent their contents being read by anyone to whom they are passed as salvage. One of the shredding machines is being displayed in operation at 169 Fleet Street London, E.C.4.

TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"
March 11, 1942)

- "ALLISAN"; for agricultural chemicals, etc., other than for killing weeds (1), and "SAVITE"; for all goods (5). By Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 613,544; 614,346.
- "BRENALUME" and "RADILUME"; for industrial chemicals (1). By Radilume, Ltd., 36-42 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 617,213-15 (Associated).
- "DEGREX"; for chemical grease-removing substances (1). By Mahew, Baker & Co., Ltd., 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.3. 617,332.
- "MELAP"; for chemicals used in the textile industry (1). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141-227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 617,686 (Associated).
- Device of cross limited to colour green; for agricultural chemicals other than weed killers (1). By Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Iron Works & Collieries, near Sheffield. 617,705 (Associated).
- "CLIPPER"; for toilet preparations, soap and cleaning preparations, etc., in powder form, and for cosmetic powder boxes (3). By Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield. 616,265.
- "ZOWAR"; for cosmetics and beautifying toilet preparations (3). By G. T. Waring, 207 Clarendon Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, 16. 617,077.
- "IDENT"; for wax compounds for preserving the surface of soap before sale (4). By C. F. and K. F. Neale and A. P. Fischer, 134 Brearley Street, Birmingham, 19. 617,642.
- "PAREDRIENE"; for pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances; veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; surgical and medical plasters; bandaging material; material for stopping teeth; dental wax; disinfectants (5). By Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, 105-15 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 615,438.
- "KARMOXA"; for all goods (5). By E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., Peru Street, Adelphi, Salford, Manchester. 616,297.
- "COLITOF" and "COLIOR"; for medicated sweets (5). By R. T. A. Cornwell, 82 Townsend Court, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8. 616,366-67 (Associated).
- "METABEL"; for laxatives (5). By Thames Chemicals, Ltd., 7 King's Road, Richmond, Surrey. 616,966.
- "THIZOMIDE"; for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, and for disinfectants (5). By May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. 617,000.
- "TONDOS"; for hormone preparations for human use in medicine and pharmacy (5). By H. Gadiel, 66 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2. 617,205.
- "BANNOBLAIN"; for preparations for the

treatment of chilblains (5). By C. O. Hamshaw, 29 Hillsborough Road, Blaby, Leicestershire. B 617,290.

"GENOPHYLLIN"; for medicinal preparations; pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; medicated wines; infants' and invalids' foods; biological preparations and dietetic foods (5). By Genatosan, Ltd., 43 Regent Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire. 617,571 (Associated).

"PIRA"; for electro-medical appliances (10). By Perihel, Ltd., 12 Queen Street, London, E.C.3. 617,340.

"BIOLAC"; for milk food preparations (29). By The Borden Co., 350 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 615,496.

"CONVOY" on oval device of convoy of ships; for meat extracts, etc. (29). By A. N. Levy, 110 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. 617,647 (Associated).

"GEE WHIZ"; for non-alcoholic beverage powders, crystals and syrup (32). By Best Foods, Ltd., 150 Mount Pleasant, Alpertown, Middlesex. B 617,404 (Associated).

VOLATILE CONSTITUENTS IN MIXTURES

MR. D. EVANS presented a paper, which was read by Mr. A. T. Smith, on this subject at an afternoon meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 12. The following is an abstract of the paper.

It has long been customary to affix a "Shake the Bottle" label to mixtures containing such volatile ingredients as hydrocyanic acid and sal volatile, the idea being that, if the bottle is shaken before removal of each dose, any of the vaporised volatile constituents will be re-dissolved in the vehicle. It has been shown, however, that the loss from a mixture containing hydrocyanic acid is sometimes greater after shaking than when the bottle has not been shaken before removing each dose. In an endeavour to determine what effect shaking has on the strength of such mixtures, various experiments were carried out. From the investigations it was concluded that in the strengths used neither hydrocyanic acid nor sal volatile volatilises in any quantity from mixtures kept for a period of one week, even when successive doses are removed during that period. It does not appear to make any material difference whether the bottle is shaken or not before the dose is removed. Neither is there any appreciable difference in the amount lost when a resinoid screw cap is used in place of a well-fitting cork.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

PHOTOGRAPHIC chemists were doubtless agreeably surprised at the amount of business which passed over their counters during 1941. At the commencement of the year there existed a feeling that things were not going to be too good owing to limited supplies, and even if material was obtainable there would not be many amateurs to use it. Perhaps this gloomy outlook was justifiable, but only at the time, for, as the year progressed, it became obvious that amateur photography was not going to be entirely shelved for the duration; on the contrary, people with cameras were quick to recognise that in this hobby they had one of the best tonics and relaxations possible. By going into their dark-rooms occasionally for an hour or so they could forget the worries and strain of the day's work at the office, factory or stores.

Photography has been, and is being, encouraged in the Services, and it is common knowledge that men in battleships, minesweepers and other vessels have found considerable relief in dabbling with the hobby during their hours off duty, and there has been a constant flow of material from their friends ashore. The many members of the "Snapshots from Home" League have been kept busy satisfying the requests from the men and women on active service—a parcel of about 80,000 requests is on the way from the Middle East.

Camera Clubs

One of the oldest societies in East Anglia reports that 1941 proved to be the best year since it was established, with more new members, keener interest and bigger attendances at the meetings; another camera club of fifty years' standing started a beginners' section, and the average attendance at their meetings was about sixty; new societies have been springing up everywhere, especially in the big works engaged on war work. This has not caused a falling off in the production of war material.

There is a movement which is being successfully organised which is well worth the attention and interest of every photographic chemist; it is backed by Government departments, and although it is still young yet is extremely popular. Every boy and girl on reaching the age of fourteen is being persuaded to join one of the institutions linked with the Youth Movement. These include boys' and girls' clubs,

Scouts and Guides, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., societies connected with churches and chapels, in fact any type of association where young people can be brought together for the purpose of training the minds and bodies on good healthy lines. For those who have reached the age of sixteen there are the A.T.C. and similar groups to carry the work a step farther. The work is being organised by borough councils, or by committees drawn from influential bodies in the neighbourhood; the whole movement is helped financially and advised by the Board of Education. In many of the groups photographic lectures and demonstrations are being given and photography is being used as a medium for imparting information, and it is well to note that the Board of Education is keenly interested in this application of photography and desires the leaders to include it wherever possible. Unfortunately these leaders are not all acquainted with the various branches of the art and cannot therefore do as much as they would like, and this is where the practical photographic chemists can be of assistance. It is a simple matter to link up with your local section of the movement.

Amateurs of the Future

It is hardly necessary to add that this work should not be treated as a trade advertising medium. The idea is to assist in interesting and educating the young people in a great British industry. In the past boys and girls have been able to obtain for a few shillings a camera of their own, but many of them will not be able to do so now because the apparatus now being made is required for war work. Despite this handicap we can interest the coming generation in the art of amateur photography. If this can be done then the effort will bring its reward in the post-war years. Those boys and girls will not then be the casual snapshotters who are the D. and P. customers; they will require a tank in which to do their own developing, and all the other apparatus. Finally, it is imperative that chemists should not carry the bogey of "limitations" on their shoulders, rather let them make as much as they can of what they have, realising that just as soon as it is possible full supplies will be forthcoming. By this means it should be possible to make the photographic season of the year 1942 as good as was that of 1941. (*Photochem.*)

PRICES OF OILS AND FATS

A CONSIDERABLE number of changes have been made in the prices of oils and fats allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users for the five weeks ending May 2. The prices of all refined oils and castor oil have been increased.

Oils	Per ton, naked ex works
Coconut, crude	£ s. d. 28 2 6
" refined deodorised	35 10 0
" refined hardened deodorised	39 10 0
" crude oleine	28 2 6
Palm kernel, crude	27 10 0
" " refined deodorised	35 10 0
" " refined hardened deodorised	39 10 0
" " crude oleine	27 10 0
Cottonseed } crude	31 2 6
Kapoc } washed	34 5 0
" refined edible	43 10 0
" refined deodorised	44 10 0
Groundnut	43 10 0
Sunflower } crude	35 10 0
Sesame/benniseed } refined deodorised	44 10 0
Maize	43 10 0
Groundnut, neutralised and bleached	43 10 0
" refined deodorised hardened	48 10 0
" to 40°	48 10 0
" refined deodorised hardened	49 10 0
" to 50-52°	41 10 0
Linsced, crude	38 0 0
Niger, crude	46 5 0
Rapeseed, crude	40 10 0
Shea nut, crude	54 10 0
" refined deodorised	37 10 0
Mixed, refined deodorised	60 0 0
Castor, firsts	58 0 0
" seconds	20 15 0
Palm, softs	(per ton, c.i.f., in casks to be returned) 20 5 0
" semis	(per ton, c.i.f., in loan drums) 19 5 0
" hards	(per ton, c.i.f., in bulk, S.O.G.P.A. contract No. 21 allowances) 41 10 0
" refined deodorised	44 10 0
" refined hardened deodorised	29 0 0
Herring, crude	(per ton, c.i.f., naked) 32 0 0
" "	(per ton, c.i.f., packages in- cluded) 36 0 0
Sperm, crude head	36 0 0
" blubber	34 0 0
" carcase	33 0 0
" No. 3	33 0 0
" Above prices are per ton, c.i.f., drums included	
Whale, crude No. 1	30 10 0
" " No. 2	29 10 0
" " No. 3	26 0 0
" " No. 4	18 0 0
" Above prices are per ton, naked ex store	
" " hardened up to 42°	30 10 0
" " " 46°-48°	31 0 0
" " " 50°-52°	31 10 0

Oils	Per ton, naked ex works
Whale, crude, hardened up to 54°	£ s. d. 32 0 0
" " iodine value 3-5	32 0 0
" " refined hardened deodorised to 42°	37 10 0
" " refined hardened deodorised to 46°-48°	38 10 0
Seal, crude No. 1	30 10 0
	(per ton, naked ex store)
Imported Tallow, Non-edible	Per ton, c.i.f., casks or drums
Australasian, prime mixed	£ s. d. 25 10 0
" " good colour mixed	25 5 0
" " fair to good colour mixed	24 15 0
" " fair colour mixed	24 5 0
" " good guts	23 15 0
" " mediums	23 5 0
" " low	22 15 0
" " no colour	22 15 0
South American, No. 1	27 5 0
	(per ton, c.i.f., duty paid)
" " No. 2	25 10 0
	(per ton, c.i.f., duty paid)
Imported Animal Fats	Per ton, naked ex works
Empire, stearine	£ s. d. 43 0 0
" " edible tallow	(per ton, c.i.f., casks or drums) 37 0 0
	(per ton, c.i.f., casks or drums)
South American, stearine	48 0 0
	(per ton, c.i.f., duty paid)
" " premier Jus	50 0 0
	(per ton, c.i.f., duty paid)
" " oleo oil	57 0 0
	(per ton, c.i.f., duty paid)
Acid oils, coconut and/or palm kernel	22 10 0
" " cotton black grease	12 0 0
" " cotton ex washed and/or kapoc	18 0 0
" " groundnut and/or sesame and/or benniseed	19 0 0
" " sunflower	17 0 0
" " soya	17 0 0
" " whale oil	18 0 0
" " whale oil hardened	20 5 0
" " palm oil	15 0 0
" " shea nut	18 0 0
" " maize	17 0 0
" " tallow	20 0 0
" " mixed soft	19 0 0
" " mixed ex hardened oils	20 0 0
" " mixed ex margarine and com- pound refineries	16 0 0
" " hard and coconut/palm kernels mixed	22 0 0
" " vegetable oil residues	11 10 0
" " soapstock—prices same as that of the equivalent acid oil on the basis of fatty matter.	

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, April 1

THE course of the past few days in the London drug and chemical markets has been marked by extremely quiet conditions. Prices have been fully maintained, but little trading is reported, and the only price change of importance in the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS section is an increase, from April 1, of 1s. per lb. in the price of HYDROQUINONE.

Crude Drugs

Smallish quantities of crude drugs have continued to find their way into the hands of consumers, but actual market business has been distinctly quiet. AGAR sells slowly at high prices. Spot stocks of CURAÇAO ALOES are not yet offered. Selling prices of ARSENIC to consumers were announced by the Ministry of Supply last week. No news has yet been received of arrangements for the distribution of CASCARA SAGRADA under the United States' Lease-Lend Act. CHILLIES has been in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Revised price schedules for HONEY have been published by the Ministry of Food in an Order which replaces the Honey (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. Particulars of the new prices for first-hand and wholesale sales will be found on p. 398, and for sales by retail on p. 376. IPECACUANHA continues firm and in good demand. Some Russian LIQUORICE ROOT is now available on spot. The Minister of Food has made an Order amending the Pepper (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941 (C. & D., December 6, 1941, p. 303), extending for six months the period during which certain sizes of container may be sold. No changes in prices or other conditions of sale have been made. PIMENTO shows a further advance of one penny per lb. on spot. The Ministry of Supply is now the sole importer of BEESWAX, and an association is being formed (see p. 375) for the distribution to actual users of such supplies as may from time to time be released.

Essential Oils

There are few price changes to record in this section of the markets, and little business is passing. Prices of ANISE (STAR) are at high levels, and spot stocks are

difficult to find. No supplies of CASSIA are available. CITRONELLA is rather slow of sale. The Ministry of Food announces increases in the prices of all refined oils and CASTOR OIL. A full list of official prices for oils and fats allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users for the five weeks ending May 2 is given on the preceding page.

Exchange Rates on London

No movements have occurred in exchange rates during the week. The following were Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on March 31: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Lisbon, 100 Escudos; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Buenos Aires, 17.04½ paper pesos; Netherlands West Indies, 7.60 florins. The official Madrid rate remains at 40.50 and the free rate at 46.55 pesetas. Chinese national dollar is at 3½d.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Position unchanged, with B.P.C. crystals and powder at about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

ALLOBARBITONE.—British makers quote at around 60s. per lb.

AMIDOPYRINE.—In limited supply at approximately 45s. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Demand is fair; makers' prices steady:—

Quantity	In containers of					
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	
From 1 lb. . .	s. d. 4 1½	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	
From 4 lb. . .	4 0½	3 10½	—	—	—	
From 7 lb. . .	3 11½	3 9½	3 9½	—	—	
From 14 lb. .	3 10½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8	—	
From 28 lb. .	3 9½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7	3 6½	
1 cwt. . .	3 2½	3 0½	3 0½	3 0*	2 11½	
5 cwt. . .	3 2	3 0	2 11½	2 11½*	2 11	
10 cwt. . .	3 1	2 11½	2 10½	2 10½	2 10	

* 8 x 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, ½d. per lb. less. Sale subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if powder is converted into tablets, not to sell any number at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Makers' prices are steady, as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. 3½d.; 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 10,000, 3s. 0½d.; 25,000, 2s. 10½d.; 50,000, 2s. 9½d.; 100,000, 2s. 8½d.; 250,000, 2s. 8d.; 500,000, 2s. 7½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 6½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 5½d. per 1,000.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices for the two leading salts are steady as follows: **CARBONATE.**—Not less than 1 cwt., 8s. 4d. per lb.; 28 lb.—1 cwt., 8s. 7d.; 8 lb.—28 lb., 10s.; 4 lb.—8 lb., 10s. 9d.; under 4 lb., 11s. 3d. **SUBNITRATE.**—Not less than 1 cwt., 7s. 3d.; 28 lb.—1 cwt., 7s. 6d.; 8 lb.—28 lb., 8s. 8d.; 4 lb.—8 lb., 9s. 5d.; under 4 lb., 9s. 11d.

BORAX.—Makers' prices are as follows: B.P., granulated, £39 10s. per ton; crystal, £40 10s.; powder, £41; packed in one-cwt. bags, delivered carriage paid in Great Britain, in one-ton lots and upwards. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID.—For one-ton lots and upwards, packed in one-cwt. bags, delivered carriage paid in Great Britain, makers charge as follows: B.P., granulated, £60 15s. per ton; crystal, £61 15s.; powder, £62 15s. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

CITRATES.—The following are current rates per lb. for POTASSIUM, B.P., in quantities of 28 lb. to 1 cwt. (containers in brackets): 2s. 11d. (28 lb.); 2s. 11½d. (14 lb.); 2s. 11¾d. (7 lb.); 3s. 0¼d. (4 lb.); 3s. 2d. (1 lb.). Prices of SODIUM, B.P., are at one penny lb. below, and IRON and AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P., at three-pence per lb. above these prices. All packages are extra.

CODEINE.—Makers' prices are steady, as follows: **ALKALOID.** ½ oz., 43s. 3d. per oz.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. **PHOSPHATE.**—½ oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d.; 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d.

GLYCERIN.—Small lots would be priced as follows: 1-cwt. drum, 86s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 45s.; 28-lb. tin, 97s.; 14-lb. tin, 100s. per cwt. All prices are subject to discount of 2½ per cent. or cash in twenty-eight days.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' current rates are as follows: **RED**, less than 7 lb., 17s. per lb.; not less than 7 lb., 16s. 8d.; not less than 4 lb., 16s. 2d. **GREEN**, less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less than 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 4 lb., 18s. 2d. **YELLOW**, less than 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 20s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 10d. per lb. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Makers' prices are without change: Five cwt., 1s. 10d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 10½d.; smaller lots, in bottles, 8s. 0¼d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Makers' prices are steady at the following rates: Less than 7 lb., 8s. 3d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 14 lb., 4s. 1d.; 28 lb., 4s.; 1 cwt., 3s. 11d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—An increase of 8s. per lb. in the price of hydroquinone came into force on April 1, as follows: 112 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 56 lb., 8s. 1d.; 28 lb., 8s. 4d., net monthly allowance; 14 lb., 8s. 9d.; 7 lb., 9s.; under 7 lb., 9s. 6d., all 2½ per cent. monthly discount. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. lb. extra; 1-lb. tins, 1 lb. extra. It is a condition of sale that this chemical is not re-sold below the schedule price ruling at the time re-sale is made.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices are steady at the recent increase:—

In containers of	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 4 lb.	2 8½	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. ..	2 7½	2 5½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. ..	2 6½	2 4½	2 4½	—	—
From 14 lb.	2 5½	2 3½	2 3½	2 3	—
28 lb.—1 cwt.	2 4½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2	2 1½
1-cwt. ..	2 0½	1 10½	1 10½	1 10*	1 9½

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ¼d. per lb. less. Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Prices subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale current at time of re-sale.

SANTONIN.—No changes have been notified in home trade prices: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

VANILLIN.—No changes have occurred in makers' prices: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 22s. 6d. per lb.; one cwt., 22s. 9d.; 56 lb., 23s.; less than 56 lb., 23s. 3d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—Spot supplies are practically exhausted, and any remaining small lots would fetch about 2s. per lb.

AGAR.—Little interest has been shown in this product, and values are about unchanged on the week. Spot, small supplies of Kobe No. 1 unrestricted at about 65s. to 75s. per lb. Bacteriological, spot, about 25s. to 30s. per lb.

ALOES.—Forward quotation for Curaçao remains at about 450s. per cwt., but spot stocks are not yet offered. A better demand has been received for Cape, and some spot business is reported done at 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—No changes have occurred in the price of English minimum 99 per cent. regulus, which remains at £120 per ton, delivered; 70 per cent. crude for the home trade is steady at £100 per ton, delivered.

ARECA NUTS.—Little is left on spot. Any remaining small lots would be worth from 5½d. to 7d. per lb.

ARSENIC.—As noted last week, the Ministry of Supply has announced selling prices to consumers, according to grade. For details of prices, see *C. & D.*, March 28, p. 370.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu*, spot, in fair inquiry, but prices remain at around 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., with supplies difficult to find; *Copaiba*, B.P. is nominal at 9s. per lb.; *Canada*, about 7s. 1d. per lb., ex store U.K., duty paid.

BENZON.—Sumatra has remained in good demand, and regular dealers continue to sell at from £12 upwards per cwt. Free almondy is offering on spot at between £25 and £30 per cwt. A recent arrival from Sumatra is reported,

but it is unlikely that any further replenishments will be coming along.

BISMUTH METAL.—The price of high-grade metal remains at 6s. 3d. per lb., for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Good green rounds, in small supply, would be worth about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

CALUMBA ROOT.—Dealers are offering good washed quality at about 160s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—In restricted supply, but odd drums of Chinese white may be available on spot at about 500s. per cwt., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—Quiet, with values of all descriptions steady. Current prices are as follows: Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Aleppy seed, 6s.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 6s.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 10d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—No news is yet available of importation and distribution under the Lease-Lend Act. Any supplies of 1941 peel on spot would fetch about 210s. per cwt., but stocks are small. Any small supplies of 1940 peel would be worth 250s. per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—Spot supplies are valued at about 3s. 3d. per lb. for quills and about 2s. 6d. per lb. for siftings.

CHILLIES.—In steady demand at unchanged prices: Spot, Zanzibar, 175s. per cwt.; Mombasa, 175s., sellers; Sierra Leone and Sudan, both 170s. per cwt., duty paid.

CINCHONA BARK.—Inquiry has been good, but supplies are difficult to find. Orders sent to South America are understood to have brought back the reply that supplies are not available at present.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, sellers on spot at 2s. 4d. per lb.; Madagascar, unquoted.

COCHINEAL.—In restricted supply. Spot, grey, about 5s. per lb.; black, about 5s. 3d.

COLCHICUM.—Indian corms, in small supply, would be worth approximately 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., on spot.

COLOCYNTH.—Spot supplies of pulp appear to be exhausted.

DERRIS ROOT.—There is no change in the position.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Portuguese leaves, spot, approximately 105s. to 110s. per cwt., ex store.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The nominal price of fair re-boiled is £40 per cwt.

ERGOT.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, about 7s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, around 7s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—Nominal, pending the fixing of maximum prices by the Ministry of Food. West African, spot, 185s. per cwt.; Cochinchina, unwashed, spot, 182s. 6d. quoted.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Any small spot supplies would be worth approximately 1s. 10d. per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—Without change on the week. Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, unrestricted, 225s. per cwt., nominal; restricted, 200s. per cwt.; shipment, 70s. per cwt., nominal, c.i.f.

HONEY.—The Minister of Food has made an Order replacing the Honey (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. The new Order came into force on March 29. Revised price schedules for first-hand and wholesale sales are as follows (particulars of retail prices will be found on p. 376):—

Extracted honey	On a first-hand sale Rate per doz. containers each containing		On a sale by wholesale Rate per doz. containers each containing	
	½ lb.	1 lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Imported (other than specified brands)	s. d. 9 3	s. d. 15 6	s. d. 10 2	s. d. 17 0
Imported (specified brands)	s. d. 9 8	s. d. 16 3	s. d. 10 7	s. d. 17 10

IPECACUANHA.—Firm and in good demand, but prices without quotable change. Matto Grosso, spot, about 18s. 3d. per lb.; shipment price for March-April would be nominal at about 16s. per lb., c.i.f., the March-April shipment price for Minas is around 11s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., making the spot value about 12s. 3d. per lb. Current prices for Ext. IPECAC. liq. in winchester quarts, are as follows: B.P. 1932, under three, 26s. per lb.; three and under six, 25s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 25s. 12d. and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three, 24s. per lb.; three and under six, 23s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 23s.; twelve and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

JABORANDI.—Fair quantities would be worth about 55s. to 60s. per cwt. on spot: single bales would be dearer.

JALAP.—Brazilian, 16 per cent., spot, about 120s. per cwt.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Some Russian root is available on spot at £60 per ton.

MENTHOL.—Remains quiet, with small lot of Chinese selling on spot at from 72s. to 75s. per lb. Japanese, about the same figure.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, washed and garbled is offered at 37s. 6d. per cwt. on spot.

ORANGE PEEL.—The spot price of any available small supplies would be between 2s. 6d. and 4s. per lb., according to grade and holder.

PAPAIN.—A little may be had on spot at around 16s. to 17s. per lb.

PEPPERS.—The maximum spot prices in bond of unpicked whole black Lampong is 5d. per lb. and of whole white Muntok 8d. per lb. The Minister of Food has made an Order amending the Pepper (Control and Maximum Price) Order, 1941. The amendment extends for six months the period during which certain sizes of container may still be sold. The size

concerned are: Specified containers each containing: Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. but less than 1 oz.; not less than 1 oz. but less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. but less than 2 oz.; not less than 2 oz. but less than 4 oz.; not less than 4 oz. but less than 5 oz. These may now be sold by wholesale for delivery before October 1, 1942, and by retail for delivery before January 1, 1943. No changes in prices or other conditions of sale have been made.

PIMENTO.—Another advance has occurred in the spot price, which now stands at 2s. 1d. per lb., sellers; shipment, April, nominal at 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—The spot price of 15 per cent. *Emodi* would be around 70s. per cwt.

QUILLAIA BARK.—There appear to be no further supplies on spot, but some replenishments are expected.

RHUBARB.—In fair inquiry, but without quotable change. Rough-round, spot, between 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. per lb. Fair inquiry has been received for Shensi, but supplies are difficult to find. Odd cases, however, may be obtained at from about 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Good demand has been received, and some native reddish is understood to have been sold at 3s. per lb.

SENEGA.—The spot value of any small supplies would be in the region of 7s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

SENNA.—Without quotable change on the week. Alexandrian medium hand-picked, about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.; Alexandrian leaves, liftings, about 1s. 3d. per lb.; Tinnevely pods, 3s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for selected and about 1s. 6d. per lb. for f.a.q.

SHELLAC.—Quiet and about unchanged. Standard TN orange, spot, 197s. 6d. per cwt., value; shipment unquoted. Pure button, unquoted; fine orange, 240s. to 290s. quoted.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot stocks appear to be exhausted. Any further supplies are likely to be imported under the terms of the Lease-end Act.

SQUILL.—In good supply, with spot prices ranging from 75s. to 90s. per cwt., according to colour.

TRAGACANTH.—Values of medium grades are unchanged: No. 1, white, £150; No. 2, white, £135; No. 3, white, £115; pale leaf, £105; amber leaf, £85; red leaf, from £40; woody and oggy, from £25, ex store.

WAXES.—*BEES'*.—Nominal on spot at 295s. per cwt.; in bond, no quotations; *Dar-esalaam*, no quotations; Japanese, 335s.

ARNAUBA.—Fatty grey, 525s.; chalky grey, 480s.; Primeira, 620s. per cwt. An Association

of Merchant-Distributors is being formed to handle the distribution to actual users of such supplies of beeswax as may be released from time to time by the Ministry of Supply, which is now constituted the sole importer. For particulars of the proposed Association, see 375.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE (STAR).—Prices are a shade easier on the week. Spot, tins in cases, about 52s. to 52s. 6d.; odd drums, about 50s. to 51s. per lb.

BAY.—In restricted supply, with the spot price of any available oil at about 10s. to 12s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—About 27s. to 30s. per lb. would represent the current spot price.

CAJUPUT.—Firm but unchanged at around 15s. per lb. for spot.

CANANGA.—In restricted supply, with spot nominal at 60s. per lb.

CASSIA.—No supplies are available to meet the continued demand.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon remains firm at around 16s. 3d. per lb. on spot; Java, nominal on spot at about 24s. per lb.

CLOVE.—In restricted supply at about 15s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. for English distilled.

EUCALYPTUS.—Steady and without quotable change. Spot, 70 to 75 per cent., about 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Prices are nominal and would have to be negotiated.

GINGERGRASS.—Obtainable on spot at approximately 25s. per lb.

GROUNDNUT.—Official prices have been advanced. For new rates, see Ministry of Food list on p. 395.

LAVENDER.—Steady at the previously-quoted spot price of about 85s. per lb.

LIME.—Genuine West Indian, in restricted supply, is firm at about 62s. 6d. per lb.

LINSEED.—No change has occurred in the official price of crude. For full list of prices of oils and fats, see Ministry of Food list, p. 395.

PALMAROSA.—Spot, steady at about 35s. per lb.; shipment, about 25s. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, nominal at 60s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Business is quieter this week. Between 77s. 6d. and 80s. per lb. is mentioned as the spot price of Chinese, according to holder. A little Japanese may also be available at around 80s. per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—Any available supplies of spot oil would be worth approximately 25s. per lb.

PINE.—The following are the maximum prices recently fixed by the Ministry of Supply for oil in containers supplied by seller: 5 gall., 8s. 5d.; 10 gall., 8s. 2d. per Imperial gallon, both duty paid, ex store or warehouse, for net cash. A reasonable extra charge may be added for credit.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore remains at 30s. per lb., for delivery in one-case lots. Australian would be at about 28s. 6d.

THYME.—The spot value of medium-quality would be about 16s. per lb., but higher phenol-containing oils would be dearer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Proprietary Association's Circular

SIR,—I have before me, as I write, a circular letter sent out by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain. It claims that the Association represents the vast majority of well-known proprietary medicines manufacturers, and that they, in turn, with a few exceptions, are members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Are we to infer that the policy of the P.A.T.A. will be in future governed by the policy of the P.A.G.B.? I venture to state that if this is so it will be detrimental to the interests of the retail members of the P.A.T.A. This circular, coming so soon after the appeal from Mr. Mallinson, seems to be an attempt to throw a spanner in the N.P.U. works. Will Mr. Walmsley explain how conditions have changed so as to make it necessary for the P.A.G.B. to send this letter out?

Yours faithfully,

Bangor.

EIRWYN OWEN.

Overseas Postal Facilities

SIR,—Anyone familiar with the need for economy in time and labour in business will understand why we have used window envelopes. Our outward mails are heavy, and the use of these envelopes not only does save time, but also minimises the risks of mistakes. Unfortunately, the material from which the windows used to be made is no longer available and as open (cut-out) panels are not allowed by the post office we cannot use these for overseas mail. We have got to go back to the old-fashioned way of addressing every envelope, and you can imagine what this means in dealing with hundreds of envelopes every time mail and duplicate mail is dispatched, which in these days is more often than once a week. This waste of time is not assisting the total war effort. The Universal Postal Union must be non-effective in view of the state of the world today, and must remain so until peace is won. We wish you would give publicity to this matter with a view to showing the Post Office how it would assist many people engaged in export, and thus help the total war effort, to say nothing about saving paper, if effect could be given to our suggestion that open (cut-

out) panels might be used for overseas correspondence for the duration of the war.

Yours faithfully,

New Barnet.

W. H. JONES.

[Under the Postal Union regulations it is not permitted to use old envelopes and stick-on economy labels for overseas correspondence.—Editor.]

Points from Letters

In renewing my subscription may I say how much I appreciate the effort you have made to keep up the very high standard and quality of the *C. & D.* in these very difficult times. It is one of the few publications I look forward to with enthusiasm these days I assure you.—J. R. H., London, W.

Pharmacists will have received the letter of March 11 from the Proprietary Association of Great Britain. The answer to this is U.C.A.L., with every pharmacist a shareholder with his holding limited and embracing present multiple pharmaceutical firms but with power to exclude further encroachment from stores which might decide that a qualified man was helpful. Finally I have no financial interest in U.C.A.L.—A. ATKINSON, Southend-on-Sea.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Call-up from "Restricted" Firm.—S.C.—In our view the "restriction" by the Government of a commercial firm will not gain exemption for the employee. He may be in a reserved occupation, in which case he is more likely to secure exemption, but as you know, reservations are no longer automatic by groups.

Iron Phosphate Mixture.—T. N.—The turbidity and flocculent precipitate you notice when the following mixture has been standing for some time is due to the formation of insoluble ferric phosphate.

Quinin. sulph.	..	..	gr. xx
Tinct. ferri perchl.	..	..	3 iij.
Ac. phosph. dil.	..	..	5 ij.
Aq. ad	..	..	3 viij.

We think that you could overcome the difficulty by adding a few grains of citric acid to the mixture. The addition of a little simple syrup might also be made with advantage.

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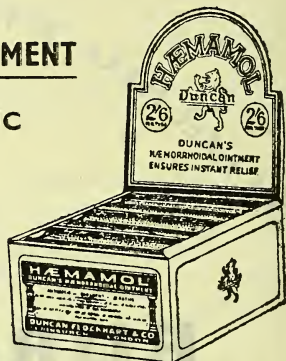
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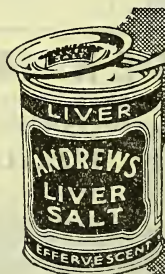
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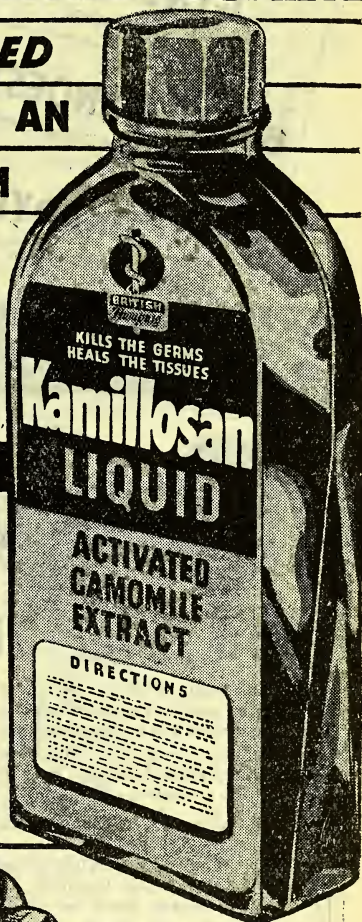
No. 1 (14 to the Dozen)

	Cost	Sells for
doz. LIQUID (50 c.c.)	£ 3 7 6	£ 5 5 0
doz. LIQUID (100 c.c.)	5 14 9	8 18 6
doz. OINTMENT	2 0 6	3 3 0
	£11 2 9	£17 6 6

No. 2 (13 to the Dozen)

	Cost	Sells for
doz. LIQUID (50 c.c.)	£ 1 5 6	£ 1 12 6
doz. LIQUID (100 c.c.)	1 18 3	2 15 3
doz. OINTMENT	13 6	19 6
	£ 3 17 3	£ 5 7 3

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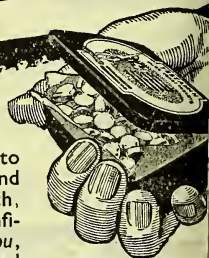
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The heavy demands by the Government for home-produced supplies of natural vitamin C for young children have inevitably reduced the amount of Ribena Blackcurrant Syrup available for the general public.

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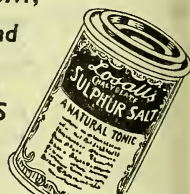
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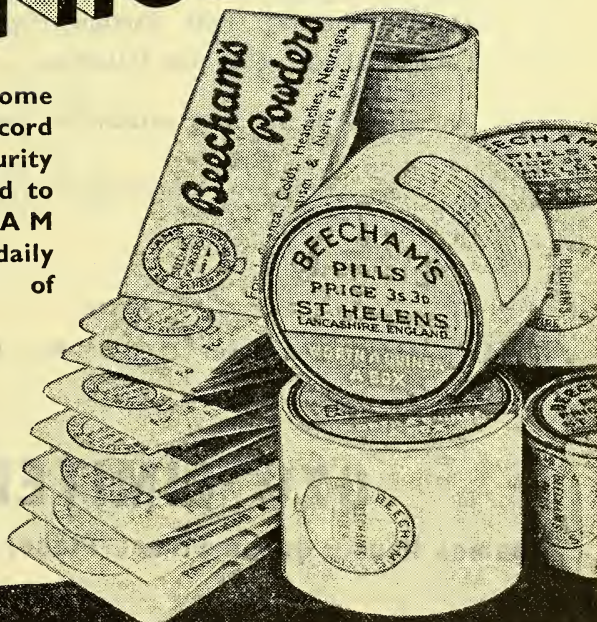
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

APRIL 4
1942

28, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

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MISCELLANEOUS SECTION (for Wholesalers, etc.), for odd and second-hand lots—12/6 for 60 words or less, 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

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Postal deliveries are uncertain so send your instructions as early as possible to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH, or to London Office, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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NAIL VARNISH in approx. ½ oz. bottles, 16s. doz. inc. of tax, in following shades:—Natural, Clear, Orchid, Crimson, Flame, Old Rose, Blush Rose, Sunbronze.

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TABLET MANUFACTURERS (London) can accept further contracts or sub-contracts to a total of three million tablets per week. Own materials tableted if required. Strict analytical control. Reasonable prices. CDB/969 London Office of this Paper

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Makes the hair behave. Smart gold seal labels with above wording. 6s. per gross. Formula 20s.—Makes high-grade hair cream—easy to prepare—costs less than 1d. per ounce. All materials available. Ample stocks B.P. castor oil, agar agar, gum tragacanth, emulsifying wax, bees-wax, ceresine wax, spermaceti, bottles, screw caps, corks. Send for List. Terms Cash with Order.

British Commercial Chemicals and Supplies, 347 Royal College Street, London, N.W.1.

SITUATIONS OPEN

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

None of the advertisements below relates to a woman between 20 and 30 years unless such woman has living with her a child of her own under the age of 14; or is registered under the Blind Persons Acts; or has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

RETAIL (HOME)

ASSISTANT Pharmacist required by Middlesex County Council. Must hold one of qualifications of Pharmaceutical Society. Salary £200 p.a.: war bonus. Increment considered after one year. Whole-time duties under supervision of Medical Superintendent. Unestablished staff, subject to medical exam. Application forms obtainable from Medical Superintendent, "L. 1," Hillingdon County Hospital, nr. Uxbridge, Middlesex. Closing date April 11, 1942. (Women candidates between 20 and 31 years, inclusive, apply through Labour Exchange.)

ASSISTANT required, either sex. Qualified or Unqualified. Reliable Dispenser, with pleasant counter manner. Permanency with good wages. Other staff kept. Apply in confidence, giving the usual particulars to Nicoll, Chemist, High Street, Bridgnorth, Salop.

BERKSHIRE. Woman Assistant (experienced) required for good-class country Pharmacy. Preferably able to dispense. Good salary based on previous experience. Apply CDB/981, London Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER-SECRETARY required at once. South-west Town. Partnership practice. Drs. Unwin and Mitchell, Kingston House, Yeovil.

EDMONTON, N. London.—Management open for Experienced Pharmacist (male), family business. No Sunday duty. Good salary. 400/687, London Office of this Paper.

ESSEX Suburb. Competent Pharmacist required as Assistant for good-class business. Dispensing duties and some Counter. Good experience in congenial post. Suit woman or man not liable for military service. Good salary. Apply CDB/979, London Office of this Paper.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, EALING, W.13

ASSISTANT PHARMACIST (permanency) required, to commence May 4. Salary £250 per annum with lunch and tea. Superannuation scheme in force. Application with usual particulars to R. A. MICKELWRIGHT, House Governor.

LEWIS & BURROWS have vacancies for men and women Assistants. Qualified and Unqualified. Apply, in writing, to 146 Holborn, London E.C.1.

LIVERPOOL. Qualified Branch Manager (exempt from military service) required for duration of war. Clay & Abraham, Ltd., 87 Bold Street, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED Lady or Gentleman (exempt military service) required for Dispensing and Counter; most comfortable position in retail business. Permanency. Apply with full particulars to L. Nixon (Chemists), Ltd., 403 Waterloo Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male or female) required for Central Pharmacy. No holiday or Sunday duty. State age, experience, salary required, and when free, to Manager, Pharmacy Department Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. 38 Carr Street, Ipswich.

TAYLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS have vacancies in Chelsea for a competent Manager and for a qualified Assistant (male or female). Permanent posts under good conditions available to suitable applicants. Apply by letter to Retail Staff Manager Taylors British Chemists, 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED. A vacancy exists at our Carr bridge branch for an Unqualified Assistant (male or female) with Dispensing experience. Good salary, commission; permanency. Apply in writing to The Retail Drug Department, Timothy White & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED. A Vacancy exists at our Gloucester Branch for an unqualified Assistant (male or female) with dispensing experience. Good salary and commission. Permanency. Apply in writing to the Retail Drug Department, Timothy White & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED. Vacancies exist in our branches at Dartford and Gillingham for Unqualified Assistants (male or female) with Dispensing experience. Good salary, commission. Permanency. Apply in writing to the Retail Drug Department, Timothy Whites and Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

VACANCY occurs shortly for qualified Woman Assistant in a busy Dispensing business in North London. Permanent employment with possibility of Management to competent person. Salary £55 and commission. Apply CDB/980, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED. Qualified Chemist (man or woman) not liable for military service. Permanency good salary; safe area. No Sunday or holiday duty. Write, The Pharmacy, Crosshills, Keighley, Yorkshire.

WOMAN Pharmacist required as Assistant in good class Pharmacy in S.W. suburb of London. Comfortable post. Salary £5 10s. per week. Apply CDB/978, London Office of this Paper.

£6 PER WEEK. Capable qualified Manager required for business in Slough district. Permanency. Possibility of living accommodation. Apply CDB/982, London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

A GOOD Side Line. Representatives calling. Chemists offered well-known Proprietary First Aid Self-adhesive Bandages. Commission basis. Write fully in confidence, stating exact territory covered, references, etc.—400/679, London Office of this Paper.

A SMALL private firm of Wholesale Druggists require a Chemist to take charge of the manufacture of Medicinal preparations, one living Manchester or district preferred. Apply, stating age and wage required, to CDB/972, London Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Librarian (female) required by firm of Manufacturing Chemists for their Medical Library. A qualification in Pharmacy or Science essential. Knowledge of foreign languages an advantage. 401/683, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required to sell advertised pharmaceutical proprietary, in Scotland. Resident in Glasgow or Edinburgh if possible. Salary, commission and expenses, or would consider good agent. 401/681, London Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker wanted, fully experienced. Send full details. 401/685, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED experienced Tabletteer, with sound mechanical knowledge of tableting machinery, and accustomed to pharmaceutical tablet manufacture. Capable of taking complete charge. Factory situated East Yorkshire. Good salary to right man. Full particulars. CDB/976, London Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady required for Invoice Dept. in London Office of Manufacturing Chemists (City). State salary required and experience, if any, to 400/654, London Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

None of the advertisements below relates to a woman between 20 and 40 years unless such woman has living with her a child of her own under the age of 14; or is registered under the Blind Persons Acts; or has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual firms.

RETAIL (HOME)

EMENT (47), over 20 years' varied experience, own business. Wholesale, Retail, seeks post as manager or assist ditto, used to staff, will consider to manage good-class Drug Stores or would travel (car driver); excellent references, Fidelity Bond, ample security. H. W. D., 216 Hill's Road, Cambridge.

ADY, French Pharm. Student, good English. Retail and Dispensing experience, seeks post apprentice; London preferred; free immediately. Ivy, 33 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.3.

WHOLESALE

DVERTISER (49) wishes to contact interested firms for a position as Representative. Has over 25 years' experience in Pharmaceuticals, Drugs, Chemicals and Essential Oils. Knowledge of Insurance work, Customs Duties, Warehousing, etc. Would be willing to represent a company. 399/630, London Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS and Efficient Representation for House of Repute in nine counties, South and South-West England, is offered by Representative with sound personal contact amongst Chemists, Dress and Ladies' Hairdressers, of many years' experience. Terms reasonable, assuring energetic representation on most economical terms. Interview duly arranged. Excellent references on request. B/983, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 20 years' Sales experience, with live connexion among chemists in Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and Isle of Man, desires it with reputable manufacturing house. Exempt salary service. Highest references. CDB/984, London Office of this Paper.

NOTICE

MESSRS. WOODLANDS, CHEMISTS, LTD., desire to announce that Notice of Appeal has been lodged on behalf of the Company against the recent fine imposed at the Guildhall. The appeal will be heard on June 17 at the Old Bailey.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT

WANTED for large hospital. Man experienced in the repair and maintenance of surgical instruments and appliances, including knowledge of grinding, re-sharpening, adjustment and reconditioning. Applicants must not be liable for military service. The man engaged will have charge of all surgical apparatus not in actual use, in a Central Repair Stores equipped with the necessary tools and equipment. Reply stating qualifications and salary required to CDB/977, London Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

MANUFACTURERS Agent with Office and showroom in Belfast and possessing excellent connexion with Chemists in Ulster and Eire, desires additional Representation on Agency or buying basis. CDB/986, London Office of this Paper.

SCOTCH firm, wholesale distributors, will buy and distribute your goods throughout Scotland, the Tyneside and Northern Ireland; anything suitable for the Chemists and Stores. Send full particulars. 400/684, London Office of this Paper.

SCOTTISH Agency. Advertiser, 49, exempt military service, with 100 per cent. connexion Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Stores, open to consider additional agency from house of repute. Territory covered embraces all Scotland. 401/686, London Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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PROPRIETARY ARTICLE. British Rights available for important medical product approved by Doctors. Forty years' successful record on the Continent where big sale continues. Substantial profits. CDB/985, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED

STRICTLY ETHICAL house with established medical representation to visit doctors for well-known product. 401/682, London Office of this Paper.

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1 CWT. AIRTIGHT TINS IN CASES. Used only once for packing Milk Powder. Fully sealed tin with circular press-in lid, all free from rust. Strong cases slightly soiled externally. Apply CDB/913, London Office of this Paper.

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GARDNER'S Sifter and Mixer, about 28 lb. capacity. Acme Paper Stapler and 35,000 Staples. Centrac Tube-filling Machine. About 2 cwt. Grease-Band Gum in 28-lb. tins. 24 lb. Pil. Aper. (Kirby Veg. Pil.). Various Soother Parts, over £5 worth pre-war (no tests). About 2 gross W/M 1 lb. Bottles, clear and actinic green and W/T Corks. 16,000 printed Envelopes, adaptable for stick-on label. Masseley Showcard Outfit, cost over £100. Offers to Advertiser, 14 Wensley View, Leeds, 7.

SOFT Soap, amber, odourless, made with best vegetable oils, 50s. cwt.; 26s. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Free iron drums, cash with order; immediate delivery. No samples sent out. Shortage labour, packing materials. Ambrose, 7 Denmark Road, Reading, Berks.

WE will exchange 750 \times 1s. 100's F/S Saccharin Tablets packed in envelopes according to regulations for 5 lb. 550 Saccharin. Replies only to Pharmacist, Commercial Advertising Service, Ltd., North Parade and Parsonage, Manchester, 3.

3-GALLON Earthenware Jars for Sale. For Storage of Chemicals, Water, etc., etc. Also Preserved Garlic for Sale. Gunn, Whitepost Farm, London Road, Rayleigh, Essex.

200 GROSS, 1-oz. Clear Glass Jars with Black Bakelite cap. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Fancy Brilliantine Bottles, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Black Bakelite. Cap. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross flat circular Bakelite Containers. 100 gross Powder Boxes. Advertiser wishes to clear stocks owing to going on military service. Samples and prices on request. Wilson's, 56 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

WANTED

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ADVERTISER wishes to Purchase a Rotary Tablet Machine in any condition, or would consider Hiring a suitable machine. Send full details. 400/667, London Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER wholesaler wishes to contact registered manufacturer of face powder, bath crystals, perfumes, nail varnish. Also requires $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 16-oz. jars, and bottles suitable haircream, brilliantine, nail varnish, etc. 398/604, London Office of this Paper.

ICLIMA Water required, please. Any size or quantity. Price no importance. Please forward or write to Nicoll, Chemist, Bridgnorth, Salop.

OILS or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

SACCHARIN Tablets wanted. Any quantity. Write Dewhurst's, 63 Queen Street, Great Harwood.

SECONDHAND Granulating Machine. Particulars and price to 400/680, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED by England's largest photographic dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses and accessories, Rollei-flex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas etc.; also Microscopes and Cine Projectors. Highest prices guaranteed. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED. Second-hand Liquid-filling Machine up to four ounces. Also Powder-filling Machine. Full particulars to CDB/987, London Office of this Paper.

WAXES, Paraffin, and Beeswax, Lanette Wax White Petroleum Jelly, Opal or Glass Jar wanted urgently. Any quantities or surplus stocks 400/678, London Office of this Paper.

40 GALLONS Paraffin Liquid Levis or Light Mineral Oil, odourless, colourless. 20 gallon Paraffin Liquid, B.P. 12 gross half-ounce Jars with screw caps. Sample and price to Frank Jones (Chemist), Ltd., Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham.

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This book provides a systematic practical course for pharmaceutical students. Not only is it a guide to the chemistry of the B.P. but it also teaches the rudiments of quantitative analytical chemistry by using the official processes. A practical and most useful guide for all students.

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This latest Edition has been completely revised from cover to cover. New sections on Chemotherapy, Diets, Elastic Hosiery, Infectious Diseases, and other important items have been added.

This book is recommended in every way, and is ideal for counter-prescribing purposes.

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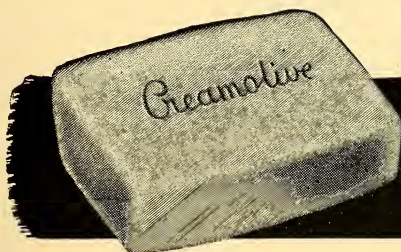
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MANUFACTURING DIFFICULTIES ARE MANY—THAT'S TRUE, BUT



SPECIALISTS
in the manufacture of
PILLS and
TABLETS

COX ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO SEE YOU THROUGH

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